"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Light snow, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—The London Daily Mail this morning publishes dispatches to the effect that Russian diplomacy has conquered in China, and that England has decided not to force a conflict by further opposing Russia's claims at Port Arthur and in the Liao-tung Peninsula. The Daily Mail declares that the news is "incredible and probably a bluff." The Fourth Brigade of the British Army in India sustained serious losses in an engagement near Shinkamar on Saturday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral D. L. Braine died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday from heart trouble after a brief illness.

Seven boys set out yesterday to make their fortunes "hustling baggage." The expedition ended in disappointment, weariness, and a spanking.

Patrolman Irving of Queens died of typhoid pneumonia, following his father, sister, and mother to the grave. Two sisters and a brother are dangerously ill with the disease.

Mrs. Kate Hawkes and her two children were found in bed by her husband yesterday unconscious from the effects of gas. They were taken to a hospital, where it was thought that they would recover.

Several colored persons were carried to safety down ladders by firemen at 163 West Twenty-fourth Street early yesterday morning during a scene of great excitement occasioned by a fire in the tenement hallway.

In a fire which practically destroyed the tenement at 177 Willis Avenue yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Banker, the janitress, was burned to death, and her son was seriously and several other men slightly injured. Seven families had a narrow escape.

The fact that the Lewis and Stevens families of Hoboken had become reconciled to the marriage of Mercer Garnett-Lewis and Mamie Teatom was made known on Thursday, when all met at the baptism of his three-months-old boy in the Stevens font in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken.

Page 2.

Charles O. Kaiser, convicted of the murder of his wife, has made a confession, in which he alleges that the short that killed Mrs. Kaiser was fired by James Clemmer, who is under arrest charged with complicity in the murder.

United States Consul General Lee entertained the officers of the battleship Maine at a banquet in Havana yesterday. Afterward some of the officers attended a bullfight, occupying a box provided by Acting Capt. Gen. Parrado. Gen. Blanco, at a banquet in Santiago de Cuba, urged all elements of the population to contribute to the establishment of peace.

Page 3.

Two families, including the babies, together with two visitors, were locked up in Oak Street Station yesterday as the result of a mixed ale party fight in a Cherry Street tenement.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the opposition of the Actors' Protective Union to the bill for opening of theatres on Sundays was discussed, and a resolution in condemnation of the measure was adopted.

The Republican leaders in the New York Legislature will endeavor to force through the Canal investigation bill without amendment this week. The principal fight will be in the Assembly, where the bill will come up for final passage to-morrow. A large number of bills have been introduced relating to subjects which were committed by the Greater New York Charter Commission to the Municipal Assembly.

Page 4.

C. H. Ebbets has rented grounds near the old Washington Park for the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

F. H. B. Maple, the English oarsman, proposes to bring a crew composed of Oxford and Cambridge graduates to meet Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania at Saratoga next June.

President Patton yesterday preached to the students of Princeton University a sermon on "Temperance," in the course of which he delivered a message from the Trustees that the laws of the university with reference to intoxicating liquors will be enforced rigidly.

Page 5.

Two burglars were caught red-handed on Saturday while looting the clothing manufactory of S. Golde & Son., at 9 Great Jones Street.

Three boys are under arrest in Brooklyn for snatching a purse containing $10 from a little girl whose mother had sent her to buy groceries.

The aerial railway over Chilkoot Pass has been completed. It will shorten the trip from tidewater to the headwaters of the Yukon from a month to one day.

Lords Elphinstone and Herbert Scott and Major H. Scobell were among the passengers who arrived on the Aurania last evening. They are bound to Mexico on a shooting trip.

In view of a dispute between United States and Canadian officers as to the Alaskan boundary line, it is probable that a Canadian Customs post will be established at Lake Bennett.

Five little schoolgirls in Brooklyn upon whom suspicion fell for the loss of a ring owned by one of their companions were forcibly searched by the order of Principal Edwards. They screamed and fought, and one girl was taken from school in consequence. The ring was not found.

After a hard fight in Washington Market yesterday morning with two chicken thieves, one of whom used a knife, Policeman Zimmerman captured John or Fargo Day. The policeman's hands were gashed and his head bruised. Later in the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Kudlich waxed satirical at the expense of the prisoner, who declined to be sent back to the station house, and descanted facetiously to the policeman upon the gentle art of treating captured burglars.

Page 7.

William Phillips Hall, the wealthy evangelist of Greenwich, Conn., began a revival yesterday in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn.

Charles Loeffler, once the "policy king" of Hoboken, but who was driven out of business and became a wanderer, applied to the police of that city for a night's lodging.

David Wilfson of Baltimore charged his son-in-law, Moses Rosenstock, in the Centre Street Court yesterday with being a defaulter, and told a remarkable story of the young man's downfall.

Page 8.

The cardboard factory of Trier & Son, in Brooklyn, together with a knitting and glass works, were destroyed by fire, with a loss of considerably over $100,000.

State Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California has forfeited the bonds of eighty-two fire and marine insurance companies, which prevents them from doing business in that State.

Page 10.

Dr. Abbott, in his series on St. Paul, declared that religion is solely a life of love and that neither baptism nor church worship is essential to religion.

The rumors of resignation of two of the members of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's Board of Trustees, unless the pastor consents to fix a definite time for withdrawal, were not confirmed.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright occupied the platform in Carnegie Hall yesterday in place of Prof. Felix Adler and addressed the Society for Ethical Culture upon the question: "Is an Independent Morality Possible?"

The Vestry and congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Lubeck by paying off the floating debt of the church, amounting to $6,400.

Superintendent J. H. Robinson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company announces that the underground trolley system will be used on both the main lines and branches of that road as soon as arrangements can be completed.

Dr. W. S. Crowe, preaching in the Church of the Eternal Hope, yesterday, upon the question, "What Is to be the Coming Religion?" said it is manifest that we are nearing the end of another religious epoch, the old system of theology having been abandoned, and that, if men are to preserve any belief, the liberal Churches must awake and lift the intelligence of the world over the deep gulf of atheism.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.

BRITISH REVERSE IN INDIA.

Five Officers and Eighteen Men of the Fourth Brigade Killed in a Gorge Near Shinkamar.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—Gen. Westmacott telegraphs from Camp Mamami that the Fourth Brigade became entangled in a gorge near Shinkamar yesterday and suffered serious losses. Lieut. Col. Houghton, Lieuts. Sweing, Dowdall, Hughes, and Walker, together with fifteen men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and three Sikhs, were killed; Major Earle, Lieut. Hall, and thirty-one men of the Yorkshires were wounded; Major Earle severely, and two privates are reported missing.

It appears that a combined movement was planned to cut off the retreat of a number of Afridis who had been driving their cattle to graze on the Kajural Plain, west of Bara Fort. Two columns marched from Ali-musjid and Jamrud to block the way north; a third column, from Bara, marched westward over the plain toward the hills, while a fourth, consisting of the Yorkshire Regiment and a regiment of Sikhs, advanced from Mamami with a view of getting to the rear of the Afridis and preventing their escape toward Bara Valley.

The first three columns performed their allotted movements without loss, meeting with very few of the enemy. The fourth, under Col. T. J. Seppings, left Mamami (Mamani?) early Saturday morning. The leading troops reached Shinkamar Kotal at 10:30; finding no opposition, Col. Houghton, with the Sikhs, proceeded about a mile to search the caves

On the arrival of the main body at the Kotal it was discovered that a company of Sikhs had somehow been withdrawn from the high ridge on the west, the key of the position, which the enemy forthwith occupied. To retake this involved heavy losses. Lieut. Dowdall was killed while charging at the head of his men.

About midday the troops began to return to the camp, the enemy harassing the rear guard and left, and causing many casualties. The rear column cleared the pass about 5 o'clock, with the assistance of Gen. Westmacott, who came up with two guns and 400 rifles on receiving Col. Seppings's message that the force had become entangled.

The retirement was conducted admirably, the officers speaking in the highest terms of the gallantry of the troops. Lieut. Col. Houghton's body has been recovered, and search parties have started for the others. The column has been re-enforced by 725 men from Bara, and Col. Sturt, with fifty infantry, two guns, and a squadron of cavalry, will move to the north of the pass. The enemy's losses were severe, as they charged to within thirty yards of the troops.

Gen. Sir Power Palmer (who succeeds Sir William Lockhart in the chief command) is preparing to make reprisals. Sir William Lockhart will arrive here to-day.

THREE-HEADED MOSQUITOES.

New Jersey Farmer Alarmed by Report that Some Are Being Manufactured.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 30.—A man who looked like a farmer visited the New Jersey State Experimental Farm yesterday afternoon and asked to see Prof. John B. Smith, who has been experimenting with insects and obtaining peculiar results by grafting.

The man was asked to state his business, so that he might not disturb Prof. Smith for a trivial reason.

He said he had been informed that the professor intended to produce three-headed mosquitoes by his grafting process, and he wanted, as a resident of the worst mosquito-infested section of the State, to make a remonstrance.

One-headed mosquitoes were bad enough, he said.

The man was sent away without seeing Prof. Smith.

MISS RICHARDSON TO MARRY.

Will Become the Wife of James Tandy Ellis, a Kentucky Poet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 30.—Miss Harriet Bainbridge Richardson is to be married in June to a young Kentucky poet, James Tandy Ellis.

Miss Richardson is the young woman who expected to break a bottle of Bourbon whisky over the prow of the Kentucky at the launching of the new battleship. She said Secretary Herbert had invited her to christen the vessel, and contended that Secretary Long should not supersede her by another appointment.

Miss Richardson and Ellis had been lovers from their youth up, but for a time it looked as though they would not be married, Miss Richardson having engaged herself to Congressman Bennett of Brooklyn, whom she had met in Brooklyn society. For some reason the Bennett-Richardson engagement fell through, and when Ellis wrote an article defending Miss Richardson's course in the Kentucky affair her affection for him revived, and now it is announced she is to become his wife.

DEATH AT A CHRISTENING.

Bobitsky Fell from a Window, but the Party Went Right On.

There was a christening last night at the home of Charles Cussi, a Pole, living on the top floor of a four-story tenement at 55 South Second Street, Brooklyn, and Cussi invited his friends to help him celebrate the event in his child's life. The refreshments excited the guests, and a mixed-ale quarrel started. Some one summoned the police of the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

The guests became frightened, and a number of them ran in the kitchen. Joseph Bobitsky, twenty-seven years old, of 280 Kent Avenue, either fell or was pushed out of the window. He fell on a coal shed four stories below, striking on his head, and going right through to the ground. His skull was crushed, and he died fifteen minutes after his removal to the Eastern District Hospital.

Bobitsky's accident did not seem to bother the other guests, and as the police made no arrests they went right on with the celebration.

GOV. BLACK AND SENATOR PLATT

The Former Comes to the City to Attend a Dinner To-Night.

Gov. Black reached the city yesterday from Albany, and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was accompanied by his wife and his Military Secretary, G. C. Treadwell. The Governor was assigned to Room 171, and the adjoining room was given to Mrs. Black. After seeing Mrs. Black comfortably settled, Gov. Black and Col. Treadwell went for a stroll. Gov. Black said he did not care to talk about politics. He came to New York to attend the dinner to be given by his staff this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, and he purposes returning to Albany to-morrow.

Senator Platt spent a quiet day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He had several callers, but, as far as could be learned, the talked-of conference with the up-State leaders was not held. Senator Platt called upon Gov. Black late in the evening, and talked with him for about fifteen minutes.

At the Democratic Club.

There was a fair attendance yesterday afternoon and evening at the Democratic Club. Mr. Croker was there for a couple of hours in the day, and again late in the evening. Mayor Van Wyck dined with Senator Thomas F. Grady in the public dining room. The new names posted for membership were F. W. Reeve, Thomas Lloyd, John E. Nagle, and Thomas J. Byrne, proposed by Mr. Croker; T. C. Dunham and H. H. Cahn, proposed by Theodore W. Myers, and D. D. McBean, proposed by J. C. Rodgers.

REUNITED AT A BAPTISM

Mercer Garnett-Lewis and His Family Reconciled After Long Estrangement.

HIS WIFE RECOGNIZED AT LAST

The Lewises and Stevenses of Hoboken Receive Her—All Meet at the Stevens Font.

There was a gathering in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventh and Washington Streets, Hoboken, on Thursday last to witness the batism of a child. In the party were some of the best-known people of Hoboken, members of the Stevens and Lewis families. The baptismal font of the Stevens family was used. This font was erected to the memory of John Lewis by the Stevens family shortly after his death, four years ago.

The child baptized is a grandson of Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, widow of Col. E. P. C. Lewis, and of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, the present head of the Stevens family. The baptism of the child marked the reconciliation of his father with his relatives, from whom he had been more or less estranged for several years. It also marks the recognition of a marriage which millionaires tried in vain to prevent, and which they sought for years to refuse to recognize.

The Lewis family is descended from Betty Washington, sister of Gen. George Washington. She was married to Fielding Lewis of Fredericksburg, Va. The late Col. E. P. C. Lewis was United States Minister to Portugal during the four years of Grover Cleveland's first term. Col. Lewis died four years ago. His oldest direct descendant is E. A. S. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Princeton in the class of '91. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1894, and as a conselor in 1897. He is now of the law firm of Besson, Stevens & Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis was a widow when she married Col. Lewis. She was Mrs. Garnett, and at the time of her marriage had one son, Mercer Garnett. He has since been adopted into the Lewis family and is now Mercer Garnett-Lewis. He is twenty-eight years old, and handsome. He has always, it is said, been his mother's favorite child.

He Loved a Shoe Dealer's Daughter.

Some years ago Mercer Garnett-Lewis met Miss Mamie Teatom, daughter of James Teatom, formerly a shoe dealer in First Street, Hoboken. At that time Miss Teatom was employed as a cloak model in a large New York store, and was then considered a most beautiful girl. She has changed much since, but it was to grow more handsome than ever. Mr. Garnett-Lewis fell violently in love with her. He had many rivals, and, like himself, they were sons of wealthy families.

Col. Lewis objected most strenuously to his stepson's attachment for the girl. He maintained that her family was not what it should be, and based his assertion on the fact that her father had been arrested on suspicion of policy playing and had once served a term at the Snake Hill Penitentiary for thus offending the law. Miss Teatom was at the time Mercer Garnett-Lewis met her about twenty years of age.

Despite Col. Lewis, the couple continued to be friends and figured in coaching trips and many gay times. Col. Lewis expostulated with his stepson and warned him. Once, in hope of breaking off the attachment, Col. Lewis sent his stepson to Europe, and at another time sent him on a long Western trip. He was also placed upon a weekly allowance which is said to have been very small in comparison with what he had been used to spending. Before Col. Lewis could do more he died.

Soon afterward Garnett-Lewis left home and dropped out of society. It was not announced that he married Miss Teatom, but that he had was known to most in the circle in which he and his relatives had been used to move. The Lewis family would not recognize the wife of Garnett-Lewis, and the matter dropped.

His Return to the Lewis Home.

Mrs. Lewis and her children by Col. Lewis live in a handsome mansion in River Street, near Fifth Street, in Hoboken. On Jan. 3 a big reception was given to former Gov. Flower and his party, which was about to sail on the steamship Normannia for South European points. At that reception many fashionable people were present. While the reception was in progress a number of persons saw Garnett-Lewis enter the house, but he did not join the gathering in the parlors.

It is now said that negotiations had been in progress between his mother and half-brother for some time looking toward his re-entry into social affairs, and that the consent of all the members of the Lewis and Stevens families had been secured for the recognition of Garnett-Lewis's wife. Rumors of this spread, but that it had been accomplished was not known. It is said that the meeting between Garnett-Lewis and his mother had been arranged for the very hour of the reception through an error on the part of a mutual friend.

The first outward sign that the long estrangement had come to an end was on Thursday last, when the child, which was born three months ago, was taken to the church, and in the presence of the Lewis and Stevens families was baptized in the family font. The baptism was performed by the Rev. J. Clayton Mitchel, the rector of the church. The infant was named John Mercer Stevens Garnett-Lewis.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchel said last night that the baptism was performed in the font with the full approval of the families, and that the members of both families were all present, so far as possible. Garnett-Lewis and his family are now at the Lewis mansion.

HER BALLOON KILLED HER.

Peculiar Death of Rose Carresvalli, a Child of Newark.

NEWARK, Jan. 30.—Rose Carresvalli, nine years old, met death in a peculiar manner this afternoon. Returning from Sunday school she apparently stumbled and fell. She did not rise, and appeared to be in agony.

A policeman took up the child and ran to the office of Dr. Seidler, on Ferry Street. The office was reached within four minutes after the child fell, but the doctor said she was dead.

It was discovered that the child had been choked to death by a toy balloon she had in her mouth when she fell.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

No Settlement in Sight—A New Bedford Minister Remits His Salary.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30.—The third week of the cotton mill strike will begin to-morrow, with no nearer prospect of a settlement than was apparent two weeks ago. Some of the collectors who have been at work in neighboring cities returned yesterday, bringing satisfactory reports. The union weavers will receive strike pay to-morrow.

The Rev. J. H. Acornley, pastor of the South Primitive Methodist Church, the congregation of which is composed of English people, many of whom worked in the mills, to-day announced that he would remit his salary to the church during the strike.

$200,000 for Westminster College.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Jan. 30.—The attempt of Eugene Riggen of Los Angeles, Cal., to break the will of his uncle, William Sausser, has failed. Late last night the jury brought in a verdict sustaining the will.

In 1892 William Sausser of this city died, and by his will bequeathed all his property, valued at $200,000, to Westminster College, a Presbyterian institution. Riggen employed the ablest lawyers in the State, and was backed by other relatives, but it was held that the testator was of sound mind, and Riggen's contest failed.

COLDEST DAY OF THE WINTER.

The Mercury Registered 5 Degrees at 9 A. M., and a Crisp Day Followed—Street Cleaners Active.

The coldest day this Winter was yesterday. The mercury was down to 5 degrees at 9 o'clock in the morning. The lowest the temperature had fallen before this season was 10 degrees, on Dec. 2. The lowest temperature last Winter was 5 degrees above zero also, the mercury having gone down to that point on Dec. 24, 1896, and Jan. 25, 1897.

The mean temperature of Saturday was 19 degrees. The mean yesterday was 11 degrees. At midnight of Saturday the thermometer of the Weather Bureau registered 14 degrees, or one degree above the minimum of the day, and thereafter it fell to 13 degrees at 3 A. M. yesterday, 9 degrees at 6 A. M., and 5 degrees at 9 A. M.

A northwest wind was blowing cold in the city, yet there was in the early morning 60 per cent. of humidity. With the mounting of the sun into the heavens the mercury began to climb, and the humidity began to fall. The temperature was at 10 degrees by noon, 19 degrees at 3 P. M., which was the day's maximum, and then it fell to 12 degrees at 6 P. M., and was down to 10 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity fell to 42 per cent. The wind shifted to easterly late in the afternoon.

The comparative freedom from humidity made the atmosphere crisp throughout the day, and the cold less trying than in many preceding days when the mercury was several degrees higher.

The snowfall of Saturday morning was not a source of any contractors' expenses to the new Street Cleaning Department. Commissioner McCarthey had said Saturday morning that he intended to let the sun melt it. The drop in temperature did not assist him in this plan, but then the snowfall, the first in his administration, was light. The contractors remained in readiness until Saturday night, however, but the Commissioner notified them then that his regular force of street cleaners would suffice for the work.

Men started in on Broadway and other prominent thoroughfares and the snow, which was nearly dirt by that time, was carted off. The work was resumed on other streets yesterday morning. The business districts down town were cleaned first. The carts were kept going all day to the dumps at the Battery and at Franklin and Canal Streets. A good deal of the snow had disappeared, but what was left made the men cart off about ten cartloads of dirt for what would have been eight if it had not snowed.

It was said that all the snow would be removed by night on the principal streets of the city and in the tenement districts.

The cold snap gave the customary manifestation of itself in the harbor. The North River was lined with ice on either side of the channel. Steam craft plowed through it, however, quite easily.

There had been some ice once before this season, but not in such quantities. The ebb tide and strong northwest wind drove much of it down the bay and out through the Narrows, and it was the first ice in the Narrows this Winter. It was in keeping yesterday with incoming craft, for many of them came in from sea covered with frozen spray.

COLD HERDS THE POOR.

Many Hundreds of Various Types Seek the City's Shelter.

The City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was crowded last night as it never was before. The capacity of the building is 360, but shelter was given to 450 men and boys.

The authorities in charge of the lodging house always anticipate a crowd on the cold nights, but they had no conception of the multitude that the bitter cold of last evening drove to their door. When the four-hundred-and-fiftieth man had been stored away—for they were literally stored—the Superintendent was reluctantly forced to close the doors. He called up Bellevue Hospital and asked the authorities there what they could do to help him, and word was sent back promptly that as many as cared to might sleep in the basement. This was warm and dry, and blankets were furnished. Over 100 men and boys took advantage of the invitation.

There were many types among these homeless ones. An old soldier with one arm off at the elbow, wearing a faded blue uniform and a Grand Army badge, was among the crowd. Two young men, well dressed in "store clothes," the second day in New York and unable to get work, wearily accepted what was proffered them. Another young man, not over twenty, with the features and the bearing of one accustomed to plenty, if not luxury, was among the later arrivals. He had put off the ordeal of taking a bed from charity until the relentless cold drove him in.

The Superintendent of the lodging house said the crowd was by far the greatest he had been called on to handle.

Woman Frozen to Death Near Troy.

TROY, Jan. 30.—The body of Mrs. Georgie Connell, thirty-seven years old, was found about 5 o'clock this morning on the road leading over Mount Olympus, near this city. An autopsy this afternoon revealed no other cause of death than freezing, although there were marks of injuries on the woman's face and arms. It is thought that she became dazed and fell into an old lime pit, and died in the road after crawling out. She had been drinking last evening.

Continued Cold in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The severe cold which has prevailed throughout New England for the past four days seems to have been intensified to-day. In few localities for the past twenty-four hours has the temperature been higher than 10 degrees above zero, while it has been below that mark since Friday night in the northern part of New England. The lowest temperature recorded so far has been 39 degrees, at Bangor, Me.

25° Below Zero in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 30.—The worst cold wave experienced by Nova Scotia for years struck the province last evening. At Truro the mercury sank to 25 degrees below zero, and at other points the temperature was equally low. In Halifax the thermometer registered 10 degrees below.

Cold Up the State.

SARATOGA, Jan. 30.—It was very cold hereabouts last night. The thermometer here registered 29 below zero; at Cranberry Creek, 30; and at various Adirondack points from 32 to 34.

PNEUMONIA STRICKEN FAMILY.

Policeman Irving Followed Father, Mother, and Sister to the Grave.

Patrolman William H. Irving of the police of Queens died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, last night of typhoid pneumonia. His is the fourth death to occur in his family this month. His father, mother, and eldest sister died within a few days of each other.

Patrolman Irving contracted the disease from his mother, who followed his father and sister to the grave. Two more sisters and his younger brother are now dangerously ill with the same disease.

Smothered to Death in Malt.

LEROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John Walch, thirty-two years old, was smothered to death to-day while working in a malt house here. A huge pile of malt upon which Walch was standing slid to the bottom of the bin, a distance of about fifty feet. Walch was carried down with it and buried beneath 4,000 bushels of malt. It was six hours before his body was dug out.

Flushing's Largest Coffin.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 30.—The largest coffin ever used here was that which contained the remains of Mrs. Mary Howard, who was buried yesterday. The coffin was 7 feet long, 48 inches wide, and 36 inches high. Mrs. Howard weighed 400 pounds, and to permit the coffin leaving the house the door casings had to be removed.

FATAL FIRE IN A TENEMENT

Janitress Burned to Death, Her Son Seriously and Several Other Men Slightly Injured.

SEVEN FAMILIES IN PERIL

Women and Children Hurried to Safety on the Fire Escape, While the Flames Scorched the Men Who Assisted Them.

In a fire which practically destroyed the entire interior of the five-story double brick tenement at 177 Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Phoebe Banker, fifty-two years old, the janitress of the building, was burned to death in her efforts to warn the tenants of their danger; her son, William A. Banker, thirty-four years old, was seriously burned, and seven families resident in the building barely escaped with their lives. The tenants of the adjoining buildings were driven panic stricken into the street by the smoke, and their rooms were flooded by the water directed upon the flames. In the opinion of the firemen serious loss of life was averted by the convenient system of fire escapes attached to the wrecked building and by the fact that the flames were discovered during the afternoon, when all the occupants were awake.

William Quinn, well known as a baseball umpire, formerly attached to the National League, and Joe Emmet, an actor, discovered the fire at 3:40 o'clock. They were walking across Willis Avenue when they saw smoke coming from the shoe store of C. Munnich, on the ground floor of the house. Both men ran across the street and tried to get the door open. They were joined by Policeman Dermody of the Alexander Avenue Station, and together the three men forced in the door. They were driven back by the smoke and flames, which had already taken complete possession of the hallways. Policeman Dermody made several attempts to go through the flames up the stairs to warn the tenants, but was driven back. Only when his hair was almost entirely singed off and his face badly blistered would he desist.

Stairway a Raging Furnace.

Henry Lipman, who keeps a cigar store in the adjoining building, had been attracted by the uproar, and notified Engine Company No. 60, which is stationed a block away. Foreman McAvoy, realizing the danger from a fire in that neighborhood, at once turned in two alarms. When the firemen arrived on the scene the lower stairway presented a raging furnace, from which the flames had leaped to the very top of the building. The ground floor was occupied by C. Munnich, who lived with his wife and five children in the rear rooms. None of the family were at home at the time of the fire.

Mrs. Banker, the janitress, who lived on the second floor, was the first of the occupants to realize that the building was on fire. Hearing the men beating upon the doors below, she opened her door and found the hallways filled with a dense cloud of smoke punctured at intervals by tongues of flame. She ran into a bedroom to call her son, who was asleep. Then she evidently ran up the stairways, endeavoring to alarm the tenants, for the ocupants on each successive floor heard her warning cry and ran for their lives. William Banker attempted to descend by the stairway and was terribly burned about the face, neck, and hands before he could return and reach the fire escapes.

The forty members of the seven families, including many small children and infants in arms, groped their way through the smoke toward the front stairs, but, finding their exit cut off, made for the fire escape in the rear. The escapes are known as the "balcony type" and connect with the adjoining buildings. The women and children were passed safely over, but several of the men were burned about the face and hands. Among these were William A. Jackson, a painter; Albert Simpson, a gripman on the Third Avenue cable road, and Charles C. Neiss, a planomaker.

When the excitement was at its height Mrs. J. A. Coleman, the janitress of the adjoining building at 175 Willis Avenue, stood bare-armed out on the fire escape and passed along the little children and babies that were handed out to her by the frantic tenants of the burning building.

Mrs. Coleman's Bravery.

The flames resisted the efforts of the firemen, and realizing that the destruction of the entire block was threatened, a third alarm was sent in, and nine engines and three trucks, under the direction of Chief Bonner, were set to work on the flames, and firemen were detailed to allay the panic among the families in the adjoining tenements on either side. The thick suffocating clouds of smoke filled the interiors of these houses and threatened to smother the inmates, who were led to the street as rapidly as possible. On the fourth floor of the adjoining building on the south was Mrs. Gregg, an elderly lady, who had but two days previously returned from the hospital, where she had undergone a surgical operation. She was overcome in her bed by the smoke, and was carried to the street unconscious.

After an hour's hard work the flames were gotten under control, and on the top floor in the hallway near the ladder leading to the roof the charred body of Mrs. Banker was found. It was removed temporarily to the Alexander Avenue Police Station. The fire is supposed to have started in the apartments in the rear of the first floor. Strangely enough, all of the rooms on this floor were not destroyed, and a dog left locked in one of them by his owner was led out after the fire, frightened half to death, but uninjured.

The police place the loss on the building at $5,000. The tenants' household effects are estimated at $4,000. The damage to the stock of the shoe dealer, Munnich, is estimated at $3,500. The loss to the tenants in the adjoining buildings through water will amount to about $2,000.

COLORED FAMILIES RESCUED.

Women and Children Carried to Safety Down Ladders by Firemen in West Twenty-fourth Street.

Members of Engine Company 1, on West Twenty-ninth Street, and of Hook and Ladder Company 12, on West Twentieth Street, distinguished themselves early yesterday morning by rescuing a number of people at a fire which started about 2 o'clock in the three-story brick building at 163 West Twenty-fourth Street. The house is occupied wholly by colored tenants, of which there were twenty or more.

When the firemen arrived they found the hallway of the place on fire, and the tenants, panic-stricken, preparing to leap from the windows on the second and third floors. Several men were on the sidewalk with a blanket, into which they were urging one of the women tenants with two children in her arms to jump. Battalion Chief Goodersson, who was in charge of the men, shouted to the women not to jump, and in an instant scaling and extension ladders were placed against the house.

Fireman Broderick of Engine Company No. 1 mounted the scaling ladder, followed by Fireman Odinet of the same company and an uniformed man named Calmius. From the third floor they rescued Mrs. Batten and her three months' old child, passing them from one to another until they were safely on the ground. They also rescued Mrs. Barker and three children from the second floor. Meantime, Firemen Brazell, Sheridan, and Woods of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 had climbed an extension ladder and taken down amid great excitement Frank Hoseby, Celia Warren, and Hattie Barker. The rescued persons and the other occupants of the house, who were nearly all in their night clothing, were cared for temporarily by neighbors.

The flames were confined to the hallway of the house, and the total damage was not more than $200. How the fire originated is not known, but there were circumstances in connection with it which led the Chief to think it might have been started by an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal was notified to make an investigation.

HER BURNS WERE FATAL.

Susie Carroll Died at Christ Hospital —Boy Badly Burned.

Susie Carroll, seven years old, of 272 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, died at Christ Hospital yesterday from injuries received by her clothes taking fire while playing about the kitchen stove on Saturday.

Charles Crowley, two years old, of 267 Van Horne Street, Jersey City, set fire to his clothes yesterday while playing about the stove. James Crowley, his father, extinguished the flame, but the boy was badly burned about the body and arms.

Family Slightly Burned.

Mrs. Angus Pincus was slightly burned about the hips and legs yesterday morning in her home, at 209 East Sixty-ninth Street, through her wrapper catching fire at the kitchen stove. Her husband, her daughters, Sophia and Leah, and Mrs. Barbara Schloss, her sister, were also slightly burned in helping to extinguish the flames.

$50,000 Fire in Maysville, Ky.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—Maysville was visited to-day by the most destructive fire in the history of the city. The Washington Opera House and the Mason County Library Building, full of rare books and historic relics, were burned, and a number of business houses were more or less damaged. The total loss will approximate $50,000.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

A Woman and Her Two Children Found Unconscious in Bed by Her Husband.

Mrs. Kate Hawkes, twenty-nine years old; her son Thomas, six years old, and her daughter Maggie, five years old, were partially suffocated by illuminating gas early yesterday morning in their rooms on the top floor of the five-story tenement house, 72 Amsterdam Avenue. They were removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and it is thought that all will recover.

Thomas Hawkes, the head of the family, is employed in the stable devoted to the horses of the mounted Park Police. His work keeps him out all night. He left the stables at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and on his way home stopped to attend early mass in the church which he attends, and reached his home at 7:15 o'clock. He found the door to his apartments locked on his return, and not having his key with him, knocked loudly on the door, to arouse his wife or children. For several minutes he tried to arouse the inmates of his rooms, but without avail, and then, with the assistance of another tenant in the house, forced the door in.

His apartments consist of two small rooms, one of which is used as a kitchen and sitting room and the other as a bedroom. On forcing the door he was greeted with the strong smell of gas, which filled the rooms and was pouring in volumes from a burner in the kitchen to which the tube to the gas stove is connected when it is in use. The stop cock was turned full on. In the other room he found his wife and two children, all occupying the same bed, unconscious from escaping gas.

An ambulance was quickly summoned and the three patients were removed to the hospital. The children soon revived, but the woman's condition was more serious.

The police have no doubt that the case is one of accident. The gas fixture in the room has two valves, one for illumination and the other for the stove. The burner used for illuminating purposes was lighted and the other, which is close to it, was accidentally turned on by Mrs. Hawkes when she retired on Saturday night.

SILVER ISSUE IN WYOMING.

Republicans Split on Account of the Teller Silver Resolution.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 30.—Henry G. Hay, State Treasurer, resigned to-day the Chairmanship of the Laramie County Republican Central Committee because Wyoming's Senators, Messrs. Warren and Clark, voted for the Teller silver resolution.

In resigning Mr. Hay says a majority of the Republicans of Wyoming will not be forced by the present party leaders, Warren and Clark, into a position antagonistic to the President and the National Republican Party.

The resignation is believed to be the beginning of a fight by the gold-standard Republicans of the State to take the control of the State organization out of the hands of Senators Warren and Clark and make this year's State campaign on a gold-standard platform.

London Times on the Senate Vote.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon what it terms the "disquieting vote on Senator Teller's resolution," says the disaster is accentuated by the fact that at length President McKinley has "descended from the fence on the right side."

Discussing the possible disruption of the Republican Party and the return of a silver majority at the next elections, The Times says:

"Mr. Cleveland was a stronger man than is his successor and fought the battle bravely, but he saw his party broken into pieces."

Close Brothers & Co.'s View.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times publishes a letter from the well-known firm of Close Brothers & Co. of London, contending that there is no need for alarm in the business community with reference to currency conditions in America.

"Nothing has happened," they say, "to justify the belief that there has been any change of sentiment in the United States since 1896, when the silver party was decisively defeated under conditions never likely to be more favorable for them."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm of Saturday night in Assiniboia has moved rapidly to Lake Superior, and has united with a disturbance in the Gulf region, causing a trough of low pressure in the Mississippi Valley. Light snow or rain has fallen in this trough and in the South Atlantic States. It is colder in the extreme Northwest and in the Atlantic States, except stationary temperature in Florida. It has grown warmer in the Mississippi Valley and in the upper lake region. Light snows may be expected in New England and New York, light snow followed by clearing weather in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will be warmer in the Atlantic States, except stationary temperature in Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	19	13	12
6 A. M.	20	9	12
9 A. M.	20	5	11
12 M.	25	10	17
4 P. M.	30	17	20
6 P. M.	28	12	17
9 P. M.	23	11	16
12 P. M.	19	10	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	15
Weather Bureau	10⅞
Corresponding date 1897	23
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 19 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 5 degrees, at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 42 per cent.

ADMIRAL BRAINE IS DEAD

**

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where she was on blockade and coast defense duty. Her most important capture was the British steamer Indian. She was sent to Annapolis, Md., to protect that city against a threatened raid of the Confederates, who, however, failed to appear.

He had been commissioned Lieutenant Commander July 15, 1862, and in the Fall of 1864 he took command of the first-class gunboat Pequot. With her, on Dec. 24, 1864, he took a gallant and prominent part in the fight at Fort Fisher. After that engagement the Pequot was put in the lead of the fleet in the attack on Fort Anderson, five miles further up the river, and had the honor of first engaging the fort. She was constantly under fire for many hours, and lost a number of men. Later she was sent up the James River to assist in the attack on Richmond, and Lieut. Braine was present at the fall of that city.

He was made Commander July 26, 1866, for gallant and meritorious conduct, and was detached for ordnance duty. In 1868 he was sent to Rio de Janeiro to command the United States ship Shamokin. After a cruise of several months he took her to the Washington Navy Yard, where she was put out of commission. He was then ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he served as equipment and ordnance officer nearly three years. In 1872 he was a member of the examining board at the torpedo station at Newport.

Search for the Polaris.

In 1873, with the corvette Juniata he went to the Arctic Ocean in search of the lost Polaris expedition. Lieut. De Long, afterward famous as an arctic explorer, gained his first arctic experience on the Juniata on this voyage, and had command of the cutter sent out to Cape York.

In November, 1873, Commander Braine was sent to Santiago de Cuba for the Virginius prisoners whom he brought to New York.

He was made Captain in January, 1875, and took command of the receiving ship Colorado. His next command was the steamship Powhatan, of the North Atlantic squadron. He was made Commodore March 1, 1885, and in October, 1886, he took command of the South Atlantic squadron as Rear Admiral, hoisting his flag aboard the frigate Lancaster. He was relieved Oct. 21, 1888, and returned to New York, where he took leave of absence until May, 1889. He was put in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Nov. 24, 1889, and remained there until May 18, 1891, when he was retired by law, being then sixty-two years old.

A widow and three sons and a daughter survive him. His sons are Lawrence F., Clinton E., and Bancroft C. Braine, all engaged in business in New York.

The Admiral's life since his retirement had been uneventful, and had been spent entirely at his home. He had taken no part in public affairs. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, and took keen interest in its affairs and races, and was an officer of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of Foreign Wars. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club and an honorary member of the Oxford Club.

Missionary Services for Children.

Annual missionary services of the junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in six Protestant Episcopal churches of this diocese. At the Church of Zion and St. Timothy Bishop Potter presided and adressed a congregation composed chiefly of children and young girls, which filled the church to the doors. Ten-minute addresses were made by the rector, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. B. M. Spurr of Moundsville, West Va., and the Rev. Sherman Coolidge of Shoshone Agency, Wyoming.

President Dole's Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Dole spent the day in church-going and sight-seeing. In the morning he attended All Souls' Church, and afterward walked to the Corcoran Art Gallery, which was opened for his special benefit. The party returned to the Arlington for luncheon, and upon the invitation of Librarian John Russell Young, paid a visit to the new Congressional Library. President Dole spent the evening quietly in his apartments, receiving a few special friends.

Emile Zola's Family History.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The French populace disdainfully speak of Zola as Italien. This reproach, if reproach it be, is founded on fact. The Zolas are Italian, and Emile is the first of the family to be born out of Italy. But he may be, and probably is, proud of his lineage, for his ancestors have left an honorable record in the history of the Venetian Republic and of the early efforts for the liberation of the peninsula. His father, Francesco, an able mathematician, belonged to a noble family, descending from a Captain of the ancient Republic of St. Mark. He was a member of the secret political society of the Carbonari, the first seriously to conspire against the tyrants by whom the country was misgoverned. Francesco Zola was one of the most daring of the conspirators, and soon compromised himself to such an extent that in 1821 he had to seek refuge in France.

He never returned to Italy, but became in the land of his adoption a successful engineer, whose name is linked with several important works in Marseilles and Lyons. He remained in correspondence with his family in Italy until the death of his mother, Benedetta Kiriaki, a native of Corfu. From that moment he was not again heard of until the name of Zola became celebrated through his son's literary work. The visit of Emile Zola to Rome in 1894 to study the varied aspects of the Eternal City was his first to Italy. He had then an opportunity of seeing his only surviving relative in that country, a cousin named Carlo Zola, who is over seventy years of age and is a counselor at the Court of Appeal in Brescia.

The Southern imagination has been fired by Zola's intrepidity in braving French public opinion for the defense of Dreyfus, and should he carry out his idea of resting in Rome after the campaign he is now waging he will be received as a hero.

Unworthy Retrenchment.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

There is a movement on foot in the Legislature to reduce the salaries of the professors at the University of Virginia as a concession to the public demand for retrenchment in State expenses. This effort ought to be condemned throughout Virginia. Some persons, and among them not a few members of the General Assembly, seem to have the idea that the university rolls in wealth and prosperity at the expense of the State. The $50,000 a year devoted to the support of this great establishment never goes out of the treasury without an accompaniment of wails and groans from various sources; yet the trouble with the university to-day is that it has not enough funds to keep its facilities abreast of the competency of its instructors and the excellence of its reputation. Many of the professors are held by sentimental considerations alone, and would be eagerly welcomed by other colleges at much higher compensation if they would leave their present posts. The salaries now paid are little enough. It should not be forgotten that the university has an endowment ridiculously small in consideration of its importance and standing in the field of higher education. Scores of institutions not one-tenth so well known have ten times the reserve to draw upon for maintenance and improvement.

A Good, if True, Word About the Mule

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Touching the protest we occasionally hear against the dangerous practice of driving loose mules through the streets, it may be well to assure the timorous that there is no possible danger of a mule running over a child. You may set a baby in the middle of Marietta Street and drive a thousand mules at a wild gallop through it, and not one would hurt the baby. It is well enough to give a mule's heels a wide berth, but no one ever heard of a child or man being run over by one. You could not drive a mule over a child.

Butterworth Memorial Services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Memorial services for Benjamin Butterworth, late Commissioner of Patents, were held at Calvary Church to-day. Among the speakers were Congressmen Dalzell and Grosvenor and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan.

THE MAINE AT HAVANA

Her Officers Entertained at a Banquet by Consul General Lee.

THEY ATTEND A BULLFIGHT

A Box Provided for Them by Acting Captain General Parrado to See Spain's Most Celebrated Bullfighter.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—This morning United States Consul General Lee gave a banquet at the Havana Yacht Clubhouse, at Mariano Beach, to the officers of the United States warship Maine. The guests of the occasion were Capt. Sigsbee, Lieuts. Catlin, Holman, Hood, and Jungen, Chaplain Chidwick, Paymaster Littlefield, Dr. Henneberger, Chief Engineer Howell, and Cadets Holden and Boyd. The company included also several well-known American residents, and representatives of the English and American press, residing in Havana.

Consul General Lee presided, assisted by Vice Consul General Springer. The former proposed "Capt. Sigsbee and the Splendid Officers of the Maine." Capt. Sigsbee responded, and then proposed "The United States and Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, Its Representative in Cuba." There were no other toasts. Consul General Lee and Vice Consul General Springer distributed alms among a number of poor people, whom curiosity had attracted to the clubhouse.

After the banquet several officers of the Maine witnessed a bullfight, a box having been provided for them by Acting Capt. Gen. Parrado. The attraction was Mazzantini, Spain's most celebrated bullfighter.

BLANCO AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The People Urged to Contribute to the Establishment of Peace.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Gen. Blanco, according to the version of his trip received from Spanish sources, has been welcomed enthusiastically at Santiago de Cuba. The Provincial Deputies tendered him a banquet, at which, in the course of a reply to a toast to his health, Gen. Blanco urged that all elements of the population should endeavor to contribute to the establishment of peace.

The Spanish Gen. Luque, with 800 infantry and 100 cavalry, in two columns, while reconnoitring near Macagua and Cayumo, in the direction of the Mejia district beyond Holguin, discovered that the insurgents had deconcentrated their forces. He attacked them at Mejia, and a sharp engagement ensued. The Spanish accounts say that Gen. Luque took the insurgent trenches by a bayonet charge. The insurgents fled, leaving five killed. Of the Spanish, Major Segundo Camarara and Lieut. Agustin Luque, son of Gen. Luque, were seriously wounded; two soldiers were killed, and twenty wounded. On Jan. 27 Gen. Luque arrived at Holguin.

The Body of Ruiz Found.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—The forces of Gen. Valderrama, it is reported, have found the body of Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, who was executed by the late Brig. Gen. Nestor Aranguren, but further investigation will be necessary before the report can be finally accepted.

Spain's Fleet to Visit the Canaries.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—It is announced that the Spanish fleet will, in the first place, proceed to the Canaries to engage in manoeuvres there.

TARIFF TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Two Sets of Schedules Proposed, Cuba Securing Reciprocity with the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is expected that the further negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain, Cuba, and the United States will be transferred to Washington. The proposed treaty will provide for two sets of tariff schedules, one between Cuba and the United States, and the other between Spain and the United States. It is expected that the Cuban insular government will embrace the opportunity to secure practical reciprocity with the United States. At the same time the Spanish Government hopes the Cuban Ministry will do entire justice to Spanish interests.

"The Madrid press strongly advises the students of the university to be prudent in their demonstration to-morrow (Monday) and to avoid giving any pretext to the United States to say that provocation comes from Spain. The police have been ordered to protect the Legation and United States Minister Woodford's residence. The Minister does not intend to send his family away."

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Kokomo Christian Scientists Refused Wife and Child Medical Attention.

KOKOMA, Ind., Jan. 30.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of "Doctor" J. L. Stevenson and Samuel Fuller, leaders of the Christian Scientists in Jackson Township, this county, on the charge of manslaughter. They are held responsible for the deaths of a child of the former and the wife of the latter, both of whom died without receiving medical attention.

Fuller's wife, who died last week of typhoid fever, did not believe in Christian Science, and wanted her husband to send for a physician, but he declined, and her death was due to neglect.

The Meteorite a Lynn Man Saw.

From The Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

If Arthur L. Leach is correct there was a fall of a meteorite in Lynn. Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. There was a sound of a loud explosion about 8:30 o'clock in West Lynn. There was a trembling of the earth in and about Lover's Leap at the same time, and the houses about Linwood Park were shaken and also those on Grove and the neighboring streets. There was a general inquiry about it, but none seemed able to tell the cause. Mr. Leach lives at 60 Grove Street, in a house on the premises of J. Rodman Guindon. He states that he was sitting by the window with his wife at some time after 8 o'clock, and that as they looked out into the air, wondering if there was to be a snowstorm, they saw descending from the heavens a blazing, flaming ball of fire. It was larger than a politician's head, and sparks flew from it in all directions. There was a bluish tint to the flame, with green fire, and the usual lurid luminousity of fires.

The thing fell to the ground and exploded with a loud report. There was fire in all directions for a moment, sparks and splashes of flame scattering about the ground. At the same moment there was a distinct shock, powerful enough to shake the house on its foundations and to rattle the windows in their casings. Mr. Leach went out and examined the ground, but in the darkness he could see no traces of the exploded body. Wednesday morning there was nothing to indicate that anything fell, but Mr. Leach and his wife are both positive. People throughout the neighborhood felt the effects of a shock in their houses, and people all about West Lynn heard the sound and wondered.

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AVERAGES OF BASEBALL MEN.

The Records Made by Players in the Eastern League.

President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League has just furnished the official averages of the players for 1897. The fielding averages for the various positions show Shaw of Syracuse at the head of the list of catchers, with .976 per cent. Field of Buffalo leads the first basemen, with .984 per cent. W. Eagan of Syracuse, with a percentage of .958, leads the second basemen, and Bassett, at one time a member of the New Yorks, leads the third basemen, with .926 per cent.

Knight and Murray of Providence and Clymer of Buffalo lead the outfielders, with .959 per cent. Murray played in sixty-five games and made only five errors. Clymer is charged with fourteen errors in 130 games. Wood of Springfield carried off the fielding honors for pitchers with .983 per cent.

Forty men finished above the .800 mark in batting. Brouthers, at one time the best batter in the game, heads the list with .415 per cent. The best batting averages follow:

Name and Club.	A.B.	R.	1B.	Per Cent.
Brouthers, Springfield	501	112	208	.415
James Bannon, Springfield	283	64	80	.366
Woods, Springfield	285	59	97	.368
Bonner, Scranton	492	83	177	.360
Freeman, Toronto	513	107	183	.357
McGann, Toronto	543	128	192	.354
Griffin, Scranton	165	23	58	.352
Gilboy, Buffalo	574	110	201	.350
Walters, Scranton	349	67	119	.341
Snyder, Toronto	144	35	49	.340
Wise, Buffalo	486	94	164	.338
Knight, Providence	528	97	177	.335
Goeckel, Wilkesbarre	491	71	162	.330
W. McFarland, Rochester-Montreal	58	7	19	.328
Atherton, Wilkesbarre	196	28	64	.327
Beard, Scranton-Syracuse	569	59	118	.326
Wagner, Toronto	496	77	132	.325

S. P. C. B. Cyclers' Smoker.

The first smoker of the S. P. C. B., an organization composed of cyclists of this city, will take place Thursday evening at the Hotel Ogden, Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street. A good programme has been arranged, including a race between two professional riders on the "home trainers."

Harvard's Football Representative.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30. — Capt. Dibblee of the Harvard football team has appointed Robert D. Wrenn, '95, to represent Harvard at the football conference on the proposed changes in rules, which is soon to be held at the University Club in New York.

THE NEWS OF AUSTRALIA.

Budget of Information Brought to Vancouver by the Warrimoo.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 30.—The Warrimoo, which reached here to-day from Australia, brings these advices:

Interest in the all-British cable has been revived in Australia by the announcement that the British Government has appointed a committee to inquire into the laying of a cable via the Cape. Opinion is divided in Australia on the advantages of the Cape and Pacific routes, the amount of subsidy to be paid being the chief consideration.

J. Platt Betts, at Newcastle, N. S. W., has lowered the Australian bicycle five-mile record to 9 minutes, 53 seconds.

Bush fires have caused havoc in Tasmania. At Langley twenty-two buildings were burned, including several hotels, stores, and churches. At Kelling, twenty-one homesteads were destroyed. It is known that six persons have perished.

The export and import trade of New South Wales last year showed an increase of 1,070,000 pounds. The exports of gold showed an increase of £907,145.

Regarding the question of federation, The Daily Telegraph says that two conventions have been held during the past year, and another is to take place this month, but the movement cannot be said to have advanced.

On the anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson's death a wreath and cross of heather, sent from Scotland, were placed on his grave.

WHAT IS A DANCER'S COSTUME?

A Legal Decision upon a Risky Subject.

From The London Telegraph.

A very ticklish case came before one of the Berlin courts a few days ago, which throws floods of light upon certain theatrical matters that are usually hidden most discreetly from the public gaze. A Berlin lessee engaged a dancer of renown to appear regularly at his theatre, and in the contract it was stipulated, among other things, that he should keep the lady in "costumes." And he did. But after a time he let the theatre to a confrère, who took over all his obligations. The danseuse duly applied to the new man for a supply of "underfrocks," as the Germans term that article of female apparel, but he shuddered at the notion, and indignantly refused to entertain the application. He knew nothing, he said, about an obligation to provide such kickshaws, of which he himself was no judge, and he would not hear of it. The danseuse explained that his predecessor had made the arrangement, and that it must be carried out, at all costs. The lessee, however, remained obstinate, and finally the lady announced her intention to appear on the scene without the—wedding garment. The fateful day drew near, and there was a flutter of excitement among the friends of both parties; but at the eleventh hour the lessee, fearing the awful consequences of exposure of the dispute, caved in, and sent the "underfrock." The matter seemed at an end. But he had only stooped to conquer.

When pay day arrived the "star" found that the price of her new under robe had been deducted from her salary. This was too much for her patience. She at once took an action at law, not, however, against the lessee, but against his predecessor, with whom she had concluded the contract. The Court, considering the article in question essential to a lady whose visible means of support was dancing in public, condemned the defendant to pay the price of the gossamer under robe. Thereupon the defendant turned plaintiff, and sued his successor for the amount, so that the Berlin Court was for some days absorbed in the study of dancing apparel and analogous petty questions. The second defendant, on being asked what he had to say, audaciously pleaded that "underfrocks" are not integral portions of dancing costumes within the meaning of the act. This was dangerously delicate ground for an innocent Judge, who, convinced of his own want of knowledge, said he could not see his way, and sent for experts. These specialists, to the manner born, so to say, and versed in every petty detail, deposed that "costumes" do not include underwear of the kind specified, and that the plaintiff, when a lessee, had interpreted the word and treated the lady far too generously, to the prejudice of his successor. In consequence of this evidence the Court gave judgment against the plaintiff, and left the lady free to invest in any "underfrocks" she liked, or to take the consequences, if any.

Fresh American Beauties in England.

From The Madison (N. J.) Eagle.

Rosegrower L. M. Noe has solved the problem of packing American Beauties. Some time ago he had an order for a huge bunch of this variety from a lady who wished to take them to Europe with her. In packing the roses Mr. Noe inserted each of the long stems into a potato, and on their arrival after the voyage they were found to be as fresh as if they had just been taken from the greenhouse. In a letter the lady said that the flowers kept well for a number of days after her arrival, and their beauty was greatly admired by her English friends.

BEGGED FROM HOTEL GUESTS.

Boy Told a Tale of Hardship and Was Finally Arrested.

The guests of several of the big up-town hotels have lately been annoyed by the begging appeals of a poorly clad small boy, who told pitiful tales of his misery and hardships, in order to excite sympathy. By his frequent appearances in the corridors of the hotels, he had become a familiar figure to the hotel employes, but, being wary, he has avoided all efforts to catch him heretofore.

He made his appearance yesterday afternoon in the Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and approached a guest for the purpose of getting a coin. One of the employes saw him, and informed Policeman Gerachty of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested the boy. At the station house he said his name was Haroid Norindson, twelve years old, and lived with his mother at 356 Third Avenue.

Inquiry was made at the number given by the boy at his home, but no such family could be found. None of the tenants in any of the adjoining houses had ever heard of such a boy or family. He was sent to the Gerry Society.

CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

The World's Largest National Revenue and a Serious Deficit—Expenditures Upon Railways and Currency Reform.

From The London Times.

A few weeks ago a Russian editor was reprimanded for forestalling The Official Gazette by retailing the rumor that the financial estimates for 1898 would show a deficit of 20,000,000 rubles. The actual deficit, as now shown by official figures, is no less than 106,291,706 rubles out of a total budgetary sum of one milliard and a half. With an expected excess of 14,373,004 rubles of ordinary revenue, there are only 3,300,000 rubles of extraordinary income with which to meet 123,964,710 rubles of extraordinary expenditure. Compared with the estimates of 1897, an increase of about 46,000,000 rubles in ordinary revenue and 66,000,000 rubles in ordinary expenditure is foreseen during 1898. Therefore all the weight of the budget this year falls upon the ordinary revenue assisted by the savings of former years in order to cover up the above mentioned deficit. But this deficit, with the 50,000,000 rubles increase of the Russian national debt during last year for the State purchase of railways, represents for the most part a productive and remunerative outlay on railway construction and equipment. This is theoretically correct, but some years will have to elapse before it is all refunded, especially in the case of the Siberian Railway.

The extraordinary and unprecedented activity in railway work may be estimated by the fact that no less than 2,790 versts, or about 1,860 miles, of new railways were opened in 1897, and by the following figures of the present extraordinary budget: For construction of the Siberian Railway without rolling stock, 37,447,020 rubles; for enterprises auxiliary to the Siberian Railway, 718,963 rubles; for construction of other railways of general importance, 1,565,187 rubles; for construction of local lines, 10,000,000 rubles, and for rolling stock, 49,234,145 rubles.

During the last ten years the total excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is reckoned at 467,500,000 rubles, there having been a minus—of 34,000,000 rubles—only once, in 1891, on account of the famine. To this circumstance is attributed M. Witte's ability to meet deficits of extraordinary revenue, as in the present estimates for 1898 without always having recourse to borrowing. M. Witte's financial report to the Czar this year is not, however, without a certain tone of pessimism in regard to the effects of last year's bad harvests and the not very favorable indications for the crops of the coming Summer. With about 22,500,000 tons of wheat and oats and 12,500,000 tons of potatoes as the estimated product of last year's harvest, M. Witte considers this enough for the needs of the population, but not sufficient to give the usual surplus for export. He therefore warns the Council of State that the influx of taxes during the ensuing twelve months may not be very abundant, although he calculates that the usual export of grain ought to be kept up by means of the large stocks known to have been held in reserve up to the date of the last harvest.

The expenditure of the Ministries of Marine, of War, of Agriculture, and of Public Instruction are respectively increased by 7,000,000, 4,000,000, 2,000,000, and 900,000 rubles. In spite of the agitation all over the country for more education and more schools, the Educational Department still has only 25,000,000 rubles, as compared with 355,000,000 spent on the army and navy.

The Minister of Finance expatiates at great length on his monetary reform and the creation of a gold standard "similar to the English pound sterling," whereby the ruble is no longer a fluctuating, but a definite, unit of value, whether in gold, silver, or paper. There is some little difficulty in getting a population too long accustomed to paper to use gold, but this he proposes to get over by gradually withdrawing the paper notes of smaller values and eventually restricting the legal tender of silver, which has now become a mere auxiliary token to the gold ruble. As regards the question of bimetallism or monometallism, Russia has thus come to a decision which is "irrevocable." At the end of 1897 the paper in circulation was 999,000,000 rubles, or less by 122,000,000 than at the end of 1896; and the gold of the Exchequer and State Bank was 1,315,000,000 rubles, or more than at the end of 1896 by 231,000,000 rubles. It will thus be seen that Russia now has 131 per cent. more gold than paper. "Confidently believing in the continual development of the economic strength of Russia," the Minister of Finance hopes that the reformed system of currency will not be shaken even in case the country is at any time fated to undergo severe trials."

Referring to foreign affairs as one among other factors likely to affect the monetary system, M. Witte further says: "In this respect the chief security for the economic and financial welfare of Russia is the traditional peacefulness and the righteous policy of her Emperors. The example of the late Emperor Alexander III. and the sincerely pacific intentions of your Imperial Majesty constitute a guarantee that the external policy of Russia will continue to be foreign to all aggressive aspirations as regards other States for the good of the fatherland, and that no danger threatens our economic and financial position in that region of affairs."

The total value of the new currency in Russia at the beginning of the present year in possession of the exchequer, in the State Bank, and in circulation was: Gold, 1,470,500,000 rubles; silver, 162,000,000 rubles, and paper, 999,000,000 rubles, which figures, says M. Witte, show better than any other possible explanation the complete security of the exchange of paper for gold and the stability of the reform. The Minister also reiterates his intention of maintaining the protective system intact, in spite of the agitation which has been carried on in certain organs of the press ever since the exhibition at Nijni Novgorod for some relief for the benefit of the heavily taxed consumer.

It is a remarkable fact that Russia's national revenue, amounting to over £146,000,000, has now grown to be more than that of Great Britain, and is therefore one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world.

Red Snappers in Cold Storage.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

When a guest of a Chicago hotel orders red snapper and is delighted with the palatable dish that is set before him, he does not know that the fish has probably been out of the sea for ten or twelve months, but such is often the case. The guest never knows the difference, however, and only after he has visited Pensacola and called on Sewell C. Cobb, or some of his men, does he understand how it all happens. Mr. Cobb has just ended a visit to this city. He is an interesting man. He can tell more fish stories than any one ever dare repeat, for he is the very origin of the best fish tales in the Gulf States. He owns twenty-four fishing smacks, which is more than any other one person can boast of on the Gulf. It may not be generally known that all the red snappers for New Orleans come through Pensacola. The same is true of Chicago. Mr. Cobb was once Mayor of Pensacola, until he found that he could make more money running fishing smacks out to the grounds and supplying the markets of the United States. That port practically has a monopoly on certain kinds of fish, and for this reason it has been necessary to invent a system by which the fish can be kept in cold storage for an indefinite length of time, oftentimes a year having elapsed from the day the finny specimen was hauled in and the time it was served on the table.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

China and Glass
for Dinners, Afternoon Teas, Receptions, etc.
Messrs. Tiffany & Co. invite an inspection of their choice stock for this season, of dinner, dessert, game, oyster and fish plates, terrapin plates and casseroles.
Bouillon, tea, chocolate and after-dinner coffee cups and saucers.
Tiffany & Co.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

An English Opinion that Our Previous Failure to Buy Them May Embarrass Us Now.

From The London Times.

It was recently announced in The Times that certain members of the United States Congress were about to revive the scheme for annexing the Danish West Indies. This scheme, as the New York correspondent of The Times remarks, has been in abeyance since 1868. The circumstances of the project at that time and of its humiliating collapse may not be without instruction.

At the time of the civil war the United States Government became suddenly aware that its Atlantic Coast was in a very unprotected condition. Of all the islands lying off its southeastern shores the Union possessed not one, and the majority were in the hands of a power regarded as semi-hostile. To remedy this state of things the American Government planned the acquisition of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, generally known as the Danish West Indies. An informal proposition was made by the authorities at Washington, but the Conservative Government at Copenhagen refused to hear a word about the matter. In the end of 1866, however, a new Ministry came into power in Denmark, and the United States renewed its suit. A bid of £1,000,000 was made for the three islands. The temptation was great. Denmark had just emerged from her struggle with Germany, and was bent on getting new fortifications. Here was the money ready to hand without the disagreeable necessity of taxation.

The Danish Government said that the United States could have the three islands (subject to the consent of France in the case of Santa Cruz, because of an ancient treaty) for £3,000,000, or two of the islands for £2,000,000. After some further bargaining the United States offered, and Denmark agreed to accept, £1,500,000 for St. Thomas and St. John.

This, however, was only the financial part of the bargain. What was to be done with the people of the islands? Were they to be turned into American citizens, willy-nilly, by the signatures of a King and a President? No; the Danish Government had declared from the beginning of the negotiations that the consent of the islanders was a sine qua non, and stipulated that this consent must be freely given, formally, and by ballot. Mr. Seward, the American Secretary of State, forgetting, in his hurry to get possession of the islands, that popular choice was the whole foundation of his own political system, at first refused to wait till the people had been consulted. Any inhabitants who preferred their old allegiance, he said, might leave the island within two years after the annexation.

To persist in the demand for a plébiscite might destroy the chance of ever touching that million and a half so badly needed, but the Liberal Premier of Denmark would not hear of compelling his fellow-subjects to become aliens or exiles. He stood firm. If the United States Government wanted the islands it must ask the islanders. The Washington Ministers were shamed into consenting at last, and a treaty was signed, expressly subject to the popular sanction or disapproval. Edward Cortensen, formerly Danish Governor on the Guinea Coast, was sent out to superintend the voting. A clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Hawley, was the American Government's representative. According to a lengthy statement of the case published by Olive Risley Seward several years ago, from which these details are obtained, Dr. Hawley's duty was simply to give the West Indians any information they wanted about the people desiring their territory, and not to exercise any political influence over the voters. The merchants, who wished to keep the trade of the islands as free as before, were definitely informed that this would not be; that if they entered the United States they must submit to the United States tariff.

The Danish authorities, it may be said, seem to have been sure in their own mind that the people of St. Thomas would favor the change. Jan. 9, 1868, was the appointed polling day. Solemn as the event was, it was made the occasion of a general holiday, and the voting was carried on in the midst of great popular rejoicing. The feelings that showed themselves so exuberantly must have been discoverable and discovered beforehand. The King, in proclaiming the conclusion of the treaty weeks before the voting, spoke thus: "With sincere sorrow do we look forward to the severance of those ties which for many years have united you to us and the mother country, and never forgetting the many demonstrations of loyalty and affection which we have received from you. We trust that nothing has been neglected on our side to secure the future welfare of our beloved and faithful subjects, and that a mighty impulse, both moral and material, will be given to the happy development of the islands under the new sovereignty." When the votes came to be counted it was found that only 22 had been cast against annexation on St. Thomas and not one on St. John. The decision was practically unanimous.

How, then, does it happen that the Danish flag still waves over St. Thomas and St. John? Simply because the American Senators laid the annexation treaty on the shelf, without a word of explanation or excuse. It remains to be seen whether Denmark will expose herself and her colonists to the risk of another humiliation by reopening negotiations.

The Kaiser Going to the Holy Land.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A rumor to the effect that the Hohenzollern had been ordered to the Mediterranean for May and June of the present year gave rise in Berlin to the conclusion that the German Emperor's trip to the Holy Land would be undertaken earlier than was anticipated. There seems, however, no reason to believe that any alteration will take place in his Majesty's present arrangements, according to which the German Emperor and Empress will be present at the consecration of the new German Church in Jerusalem on Oct. 31.

According to information derived from well-informed sources in Beyroot, the Turkish Government will dispatch 10,000 or 15,000 men of the First Army Corps to Palestine on the occasion of the German Emperor's visit to that country. The troops will disembark at Beyroot and march to Jerusalem. The authorities at Beyroot and Damascus are stated to have received the necessary funds for the re-equipment of the garrisons at those places, so that, in the event of a visit from the Emperor, his Majesty may receive a good impression of the provincial troops, who generally present a rather neglected appearance.

The Sultan proposes, it is said, to take advantage of the presence of his imperial guest in Jerusalem in order to offer him the piece of ground whereon tradition places the site of the building which was the scene of the last supper. The different Christian communities have hitherto vainly sought to acquire this spot. It is understood that the Emperor will transfer the ground in question to the German Catholic universities.

New Railroad Line in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad was held last evening at Petersburg. Arrangements were consummated for the early building of the road from Richmond to Ridgeway, N. C.

To Visit the United States.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30.—The Spanish Minister, Duke De Arcos, and the Duchess left yesterday for the United States. After their visit to the States they will proceed to Spain.

KAISER MAKES A CONFESSION.

Charges that James Clemmer Fired the Shot that Killed Mrs. Kaiser.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 30.—Charles O. Kaiser, convicted of the murder of his wife, Emma Kaiser, has made a confession, in which he admits having conspired with James Clemmer to commit the crime, but charges Clemmer with having fired the fatal shot. Clemmer is now in the county jail awaiting trial for his alleged share in the crime.

Lizzie De Kalb, who is also under arrest charged with being implicated in the murder, is, according to Kaiser's confession, innocent of any knowledge of their purpose to kill Mrs. Kaiser.

Kaiser says he never intended to kill his wife until told she was false to him. It was then he met Clemmer, and was induced by him to insure her life and then get rid of her. They had a number of meetings, and finally on the night of Oct. 29, 1896, the plan was carried out, and Mrs. Kaiser was killed while riding in a carriage beside her husband.

The only point in Kaiser's confession that differs from what was developed at his trial is the statement that Clemmer fired the shot.

Two Deaths from a Train Wreck.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 31.—Two of those injured in the accident yesterday afternoon on the Maine Central Railroad, near Orono, died to-day, making the number of deaths caused by the accident four. Those who died to-day are Daniel Cunningham of Troy, Me., and the Rev. Father Matthew H. McGrath of South Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:10 A. M.—163 West Twenty-fourth Street, Emma Barker; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—993 Columbus Avenue; M. H. Cavanagh; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue; J. D. Crimmins; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—308 East Twenty-third Street; J. Boyer; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—615 Eighth Avenue; M. Levy; $2,000.

3:40 P. M.—177 Willis Avenue; G. Munick; damage, $10,000.

4:10 P. M.—677 Broadway; Tilly Haynes; damage, $5.

5:20 P. M.—59 Jackson Street; unknown; damage, $20.

6:05 P. M.—34 East Twelfth Street; E. A. Griffin; damage, $75.

7:45 P. M.—312 East Sixty-third Street; M. Fogarty; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—200 West Thirty-fourth Street; William Grehl; damage, $500.

8:45 P. M.—201 East Twenty-eighth Street; John Coughlin; damage, $5.

9:30 P. M.—Engine house of New Haven Railroad at Park Avenue and Forty-sixth Street; damage slight.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1:30 A. M.—221 to 249 McKibbin Street; N. Frier & Son; damage, $40,000.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

9 A. M.—Greelap Avenue; M. Blain; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Jan. 30.—The Ocean Bluff House, one of the largest Summer hotels in this seaside resort, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $75,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 30.—A fire last night in the pattern room of the R. E. Parson Company, manufacturers of iron castings, caused several thousand dollars' damage. The exact loss has not been determined.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Fire to-night caused a loss of $15,000 to the Elliott Paper Box Company of 86 Pearl Street and $5,000 to C. H. Mansfield & Co. and the Diamond Glue Company.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Frank S. Black and Secretary, Col. George C. Treadwell, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Charles R. Skinner, Albany, and C. C. Willard, Washington.

WALDORF—Arthur Hill, Michigan, and Edwin B. Arnold, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers, Freeport, Ill.; M. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah Ga.; cloaks, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, notions and furnishing goods; 5 Mercer Street.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, white goods, upholstery goods, and carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuliffe & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cless, William E., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; W. E. Cless, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Davis, laces, embroideries, cloaks and suits, ladies and infants' wear; L. Davis, dry goods; 18 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kelly & Leeba, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Leeba, cloaks and suits; J. Kelly, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loeb, L., & Son

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Important Matters that Are Likely to Come Up for Consideration and Action.

HOUSE TO VOTE ON SILVER

Prompt Repudiation of the Teller Resolution Proposed — Hawaiian Speech in Open Session to be Made by Senator Pettigrew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—It is the intention of the House leaders to offset as far as possible the action of the Senate in passing the Teller concurrent resolution by declaring in a yea and nay vote that the House will not be a party to a declaration that Government bonds may be paid in silver.

While the full Republican strength in the House cannot be commanded against the resolution, no doubt is expressed by those who have made it their business to canvass the situation that the majority against it will be decisive.

As soon as the resolution is reported back from the Ways and Means Committee, and this may be done to-morrow, the Rules Committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate, and moreover, a long discussion would decrease measurably the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the Senate's declaration.

The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriation bills. The District of Columbia bill is still under discussion and the Fortifications bill is on the calendar. The House leaders intend to give appropriation bills the right of way in order to make an early adjournment possible. The moment the appropriation bills are out of the way the new bills will be brought in, and after that the contested elections cases and the Bankruptcy bill will be brought forward.

The Senate Programme.

The Senate proceedings for the week will open with a speech by Senator Pettigrew, dealing with the Hawaiian question, which will be delivered Monday. Beyond this speech it is difficult to forecast the work for the week. The diversion occasioned by taking up the Teller bond resolution has left the Senate in a somewhat disorganized and unsettled condition and with no prearranged programme. Senator Pettigrew's speech will be made during the morning hour, and the probabilities now are that at its conclusion or at least at 2 o'clock, one of the general appropriation bills will be called up.

The Army and the Legislative Appropriation bills are already on the calendar, and the consideration of the Agricultural bill has been completed by the committee, so that it will be reported Monday. The probabilities are that the Army bill will be the first of these measures to receive consideration, though there is some disposition to displace it with the Legislative bill.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said to-day that it was his purpose to have the appropriation bills considered in advance of other measures, and if he adheres to this determination the week may be largely taken up with them. So far as can now be seen there are few features in the bills already reported likely to arouse discussion.

There is a feeling in certain quarters that the Army bill should be amended by a provision for the increase of the army, and if such a change should be attempted it would give rise to a very spirited debate.

The Census bill will be pressed for consideration. Senator Carter, Chairman of the Census Committee, said to-day that he was hopeful of securing its passage in the near future. The debate upon the civil service will be resumed when this bill is taken up and the bill will be so amended as to give the control of the Census Bureau to the Secretary of the Interior.

The bimetallist Senators are still discussing the advisability of renewing the financial agitation in the Senate by the introduction of some measure of their own, though they do not seem quite so intent upon this course as they appeared to be immediately succeeding the vote upon the Teller resolution. If they present a resolution it probably will be a declaration to the effect that the United States is not committed to the gold standard.

The resolution reported from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring Mr. Corbett not to be entitled to a seat in the Senate from Oregon is on the Senate calendar, and there is a disposition in some quarters to dispose of this as speedily as possible. It is a question of the highest privilege, and can be taken up at any time, displacing any other subject before the Senate.

Outlook for the Hawaiian Treaty.

In view of all the possibilities for debate and delay involved in these various measures, it seems improbable that the Hawaiian treaty will receive much attention, at least in executive session, during the week. Still, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announces it to be his purpose to move an executive session for the consideration of the treaty Monday, but it is possible that he may be influenced by pressure from Senators who have other measures requiring immediate attention to postpone this motion for a few days.

There is a growing impression that the friends of the treaty feel that their safest course is in delay. They have made a thorough canvass of the Senate, and have not been able to discover where they can get more than fifty-eight votes, whereas to ratify the treaty they will have to have sixty. They feel that even some of the fifty-eight votes they speak of are not entirely reliable. In view of these circumstances they realize that nothing is to be lost by an informal postponement, especially when it comes naturally through the pressure of other business.

Senator Pettigrew's determination to discuss the Hawaiian question in open session will have a tendency to take the direction of the ratification resolution out of the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, and it may prove to be the opening wedge to a discussion of the whole subject in open session of the Senate.

Mr. Pettigrew will speak on his resolution, declaring it to be contrary to the traditions of this country to acquire any territory so situated as to require a navy to protect it. This is a basis broad enough for the discussion of the whole subject, and it is understood to be Mr. Pettigrew's intention to enter fully into the question of the condition of affairs in Hawaii. He will deal with Mr. Dole's visit, and will undertake to show that that gentleman never was elected President; that the Constitution of the present Government of Hawaii never was submitted to the people of that country, and that, in fact, the whole Government is irregular. It is possible that objection may be made to discussing such subjects in open session, in view of the pendency of the treaty, and Mr. Pettigrew possibly may not be allowed to proceed except behind closed doors.

Venezuela Retains Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Severo Mallet-Prevost of New York, a member of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, has been retained by the Government of Venezuela as junior counsel before the arbitration tribunal to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Secretary Alger Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Alger's condition to-night is reported better. His fever, which has been decidedly higher in the past few days, has subsided, and to-day he was quite cheerful and apparently stronger. He is not yet well enough to be moved, so that his departure for the South is a matter of conjecture.

Robbed a Bartender.

William Marcus, a bartender in Andrew Horn's saloon at the bridge entrance, was robbed yesterday afternoon while asleep in his room, at 154 Henry Street. The door was forced open and two diamond rings, a gold watch, and $17 in money were stolen.

Col. H. B. Kingscote Here.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Buffon from South American ports and St. Lucia were Col. Henry Bloomfield Kingscote of the Royal Artillery, who has been on a tour of inspection of British fortifications in the West Indies and is now en route to England.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Opposition of the Actors' Protective Union to the Bill for Opening Theatres on Sunday Upheld.

The Actors' Protective Union is up in arms against the bill before the Legislature authorizing theatres to open on Sundays, and yesterday their delegates protested to the Central Labor Union against being made to work on Sunday without getting extra pay.

Delegate Lawrence of the actors introduced a resolution stating that whereas there was a bill in the Legislature favoring the opening of theatres on Sunday, the Central Labor Union emphatically condemned it, and directed its Secretary to correspond with the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate, asking them to use their best efforts to have the bill defeated.

Several delegates made inquiries about the Sunday work of actors.

"It means this," said the actors' delegate. "We are docked in our salaries if we do not work on Sunday, although we may have been working six days of the week. We poor actors, in common with all humanity, are entitled to a day's rest."

"I hold that a workingman should have the liberty of enjoying his Sunday by going to the theatre," remarked Delegate Meisel of the bartenders. "It is their only day of relaxation, and theatres should be open on Sunday. They are open in Cincinnati and Chicago."

Several other delegates spoke in favor of having amusements on Sunday, while others held that actors were as much entitled as any other people to one day's rest in the week.

"Opposition to the bill would mean a blow at personal liberty," said Delegate McGill of the plasterers. "We are not Puritans, but sensible men. Let those go to church who want to, but let a man who works all the week go to the theatre on Sunday."

Delegate Pallas, who is both a pattern maker and variety actor, said that the variety actors did not object to working on Sunday, but they did object to their being compelled to work on that day without getting extra pay.

The meeting finally indorsed the resolution.

Delegate George H. Warner, who is Chairman of the Committee on Outside Communications, said that a letter had been received from Editor Wright of The American Craftsmanship, and recommended that it be thrown into the waste paper basket.

Other delegates insisted that the letter should be read, and a lively discussion ensued. A dozen delegates were all on their feet jabbering at the same time. Chairman Archibald ordered all to sit down, and they obeyed except Delegate Friday of the outside clothing salesmen. "I'll speak anyway," he said.

"You're out of order; sit down!" said the Chair.

"Oh, you don't know your rights," sneered Friday.

"I've a pretty good idea of them," replied Chairman Archibald, somewhat impatiently.

Here some one whispered in Friday's ear, and the latter said aloud: "Do you think I am afraid of him?"

"Oh, I shan't touch you; don't be alarmed," said Chairman Archibald, smiling.

The letter was finally read. In it Editor Wright said that Delegate Warner had not been attacked by him in the American Craftsman, as that delegate had complained at a previous meeting.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders said he found that several bartenders employed in an up-town club were working for their mere board and lodgings, and did not get any pay. When he complained to the members he was told that it was a Socialist club, and good enough for them.

Delegate Heaning of the boot and shoe workers complained that William L. Brower of the Socialist faction of District Assembly No. 49 was breaking up the Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions by causing dissensions among the members.

The meeting adopted a motion made by the delegates of the bill posters denouncing Assemblyman Adler's bill to prohibit advertising on fences and dead walls.

Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union has undertaken the task of disciplining the newspaper men, because it cannot get them to write up the reports of its meetings exactly as its delegates think they should be written up. So yesterday the delegates passed a resolution excluding reporters from the meetings for four weeks, to teach them a lesson in subservience. The reporters were kept out, and then the firemen's delegates admitted the truth of charges against the members of their union, that they had drunk non-union beer. If the Central Labor Union will forgive them they would not repeat the offense. The meeting thereupon forgave them. Delegate Armor of the Stage Carpenters was appointed to ask the Police Commissioners that the policemen be provided with union-made hats.

Shorter Hours for Drug Clerks.

A number of clergymen on the west side have taken up the question of the lessening of the number of hours that drug clerks have to work, and circulars were distributed in their churches yesterday calling a meeting which is to be held to-morrow evening at St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Richard Hartley of Hope Baptist Church, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Philip Watters of Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, made extended references to the subject yesterday.

TWO FAMILIES ARRESTED.

Locked Up with Babies and Visitors After an Ale Party Fight.

The entire Gill family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, of 50 Cherry Street, were locked up last night in the Oak Street Police Station. Another family who lived in the same house, and two men, were also locked up there, as the result of a mixed ale fight in the Gill apartments on the first floor.

The Gill family are Michael, Sr., forty-eight years old; his wife, Annie, twenty-eight; Michael, Jr., nine; Tommy, two and a half, and baby Laura. All the children are pretty and very bright, but what clothing they wore was in rags. The other prisoners were George Chaugrous, a Greek, his Irish wife, Nora, and the latter's mother, (Nora Costello,) who boarded with the Gills, and James McVicker and John Lloyd, visitors.

When the police were summoned to quell the disturbance yesterday afternoon, crockery, knives, forks, stove lids, and other missiles were being hurled at each other by the belligerents. The furniture was wrecked, the stove upset, and the place looked like a junk shop. The men and women were all more or less bruised, and Mrs. Costello's face and hands were cut by flying glass. Little Mike Gill was found crouched in a corner shielding his brother from harm, while the baby was discovered under the apology for a bed, where it had been thrown by its mother for safety.

The prisoners will be arraigned this morning in the Centre Street Police Court.

FOR A HEBREW HOSPITAL.

Movement on Foot in Brooklyn to Build in the Eastern District.

There was a large gathering of Hebrews in Brooklyn last night in the synagogue at 98 Scholes Street, where they listened to able addresses by Jewish divines touching upon hospital work. The meeting was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Hebrew Hospital Society. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. M. Fried, Richards, Greenfield, G. Taubenhaus, Dr. M. Singer, Rabbi Sadikoph, and Louis Parmer of Brooklyn.

The object of the meeting was to interest Hebrews throughout Brooklyn in establishing Hebrew hospitals. The society has already four sites for such an institution in view. They are located in the Eastern District, Ridgewood, Greenpoint, and East New York.

Brooklyn is at present without a Hebrew hospital, but has several dispensaries. An entertainment will be given Feb. 25, in the Eastern District, for the purpose of realizing money to start the movement.

The officers of the society are: President—Robert Strahl; Vice President—Sigmund Wechsler; Secretary—Charles H. Levy.

Hawaii and Japan.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checkmated at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

LOCAL BILLS AT ALBANY

The Charter Commission's Hopes of Independent Government Not Realized.

MANY MEASURES INTRODUCED

The Legislature Asked to Interfere in Matters Which Were Committed to the Charge of the Municipal Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Commissioners who constructed the Greater New York Charter believed that they had made the city self-governing, and in their report to the Legislature they said:

"The charter has been constructed upon the principle that it is expedient to give to the city all the powers necessary to conduct its own affairs. * * * The commission has intrusted the new city with power to establish ferries; to build bridges over and tunnels under all waters within its domain; to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city; to construct parks, schoolhouses, and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing easy, cheap, and rapid communication by ferry and railway between all parts of the great metropolis. The city, as the commission has constituted it, has within itself all the elements and powers of normal growth and development, making it unnecessary to have habitual recourse, as hitherto, to the Legislature of the State for additional powers—a serious evil and in the past the source of much abuse."

Now that the first month of the first legislative session since the charter went into effect is drawing to a close, an opportunity is presented to see in just what degree the charter commission's promise of self-government has been fulfilled by events, and just what extent the "serious evil" of legislative interference has been mitigated for the consolidated city.

Up to Friday, Jan. 28, 415 bills had been printed and laid on the desks of the members of the Assembly and 265 on the desks of the members of the Senate, many of these being, of course, duplications. Of this number, 65 separate and distinct bills are measures directly affecting the local administration of the City of New York and referring in most cases to matters covered by the charter. This enumeration does not include the various dollar gas bills, and it leaves out of account a number of private bills affecting New York citizens, churches or institutions.

The list includes four separate bills concerning bridges, of which subject the charter undertook to give the city control, and an elaborate measure for regulating the height of buildings, which falls, by the charter, under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Assembly. There are bills affecting ferries, providing for paving certain streets, for building a recreation pier, for laying out parks, changing maps, and doing a dozen other things which the charter commission prophesied that the city would be able to attend to itself without the "habitual recourse" to the Legislature which it condemned as so serious an evil.

The chances are that most of these bills will never become law. Gov. Black is known to be hostile to any charter tinkering except such as is necessary for administrative purposes, and it is believed that his influence will be exerted to choke off most of the proposed legislation. The Chairmen of the Cities Committees of the two houses are watching the bills that come before them from New York, and it is understood that all those pertaining to matters which properly come within the purview of the Municipal Assembly will be relegated to that body.

The bills affecting the local administration of the affairs of New York City now on the desks of the members of the Legislature are as follows:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senate Bill No. 5, introduced by Mr. Brush, removes the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health, makes it consist of the Health Officer of the Port and four, instead of three, Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, to hold office for four, instead of six, years, the members of the board to elect one of their number other than the Health Officer of the Port as President; removes the authority to produce diphtheria and other antitoxins, limits gratuitous vaccination to the poor, specifies as "contagious, pestilential, or infectious diseases" which practicing physicians are required to report on pain of $100 fine, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken-pox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, typhus fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, Asiatic cholera, and yellow fever. Assembly Bill No. 79, introduced by Mr. Laimbeer, is identical with Senator Brush's bill.

Senate Bill No. 79, introduced by Mr. Ford, gives the Board of Health complete control of and the right to pass upon all claims arising from the destruction of cat tle affected with tuberculosis or other diseases in the City of New York.

Senate Bill No. 239, introduced by Mr. McNulty, authorizes the Board of Public Improvements to establish and place under the control of the Board of Health floating hospitals for the treatment of victims of infectious or contagious diseases in the Borough of Brooklyn.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Senate Bill No. 9, introduced by Mr. Grady, gives the Mayor power to remove the members of any Board of Education or any members of any School Board in any borough of New York City, within three months after the passage of the act. Also Assembly Bill No. 5, introduced by Mr. Donnelly.

Senate Bill No. 23, introduced by Mr. Guy, appropriates 5 per cent. annually of all excess money or fees accruing to the city from excise licenses to the public school teachers' retirement fund, the total not to exceed $100,000 in any one year.

Senate Bill No. 200, introduced by Mr. Cantor, authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to raise $175,000 a year for the Normal College of the City of New York.

Assembly Bill No. 99, introduced by Mr. Schmid, provides that no regular teacher in the public schools of the Borough of Brooklyn shall be paid less than $600 a year, and any teacher who has served ten years less than $800, nor any Vice Principal or First Assistant less than $1,400, and that the salaries of the women Principals shall be increased $250 a year up to the twenty-five-hundred-dollar limit.

Assembly Bill No. 110, introduced by Mr. Wallace, provides that the terms of the Board of Education of Long Island City and of all other Boards of Education within the territory consolidated into the City of New York and of the Trustees of common schools for the school districts included in the City of New York shall be abolished on July 1, 1898, instead of Feb. 1, and that the jurisdiction and powers of School Commissioners in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall expire at the same time

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Senate Bill No. 97, introduced by Mr. Grady, amends Section 906 by providing that a writ of certiorari to review and correct an assessment shall only be allowed upon application to the Supreme Court within fifteen days following the final submission of the tax and assessment rolls to the Municipal Assembly, on the first Monday in July.

Senate Bill No. 109, introduced by Mr. Koehler, constitutes the Mayor and two Aldermen at Large of Long Island City who were in office Dec. 31, 1897, together with two other Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor of New York, a special commission to prepare a tax budget for the portion of the present City of New Aldermen at Larke of Long Island City in order to provide for its maintenance and expenses for the year 1898.

Senate Bill No. 165, introduced by Mr. Coffey, relieves property owners in what was formerly the town of Gravesend from all but one-fourth of the original assessment for the improvement of Surf Avenue, and imposes the remainder of the cost on the City of New York.

Senate Bill No. 168, introduced by Mr. Wray, places two-thirds of the cost of opening Prospect Avenue, in the town of Flatbush, on the City of New York. Also Assembly Bill No. 35, introduced by Mr. Tiffany.

Senate Bill No. 192, introduced by Mr. Guy, authorizes the Board of Revision of Assessments to determine the damage resulting from changing the grade of streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Borough of the Bronx. Bill No. 193 authorizes the filing of amended claims for such damages.

Senate Bill No. 228, introduced by Mr. Pavey, exempts the University Settlement Society and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessment, and water rates. Also Assembly Bill No. 358, introduced by Mr. Adler.

Assembly Bill No. 86, introduced by Mr. Mitchell, provides that the property owners benefited by the widening, opening, and grading of Ogden Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, shall pay 25 per cent. of the cost thereof and the city 75 per cent.

Assembly Bill No. 285, introduced by Mr. Wallace, allows the payment of any tax heretofore levied for city, ward, State, or county purposes in what was formerly Long Island City to be paid at any time before Sept. 15, with interest at 2 per cent., and permits the redemption at any time before Dec. 31, 1898, of any property sold for unpaid taxes or water rates or rents and bid in by Long Island City.

Assembly Bill No. 360, introduced by Mr. Donnelly, exempts New York City from the operation of the law providing that whenever an assessment for a local improvement has been annulled any sum of money paid thereon may be refunded with interest.

Assembly Bill No. 369, introduced by Mr. Weekes, removes from Section 998 the provision allowing the court to grant extra fees to Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment "in proceedings of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character."

Assembly Bill No. 400, introduced by Mr. G. W. Meyer, creates a division of notification in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and of Water Rates in the Finance Department of the City of New York for the Borough of Manhattan, to consist of a chief clerk and two assistants, appointed by the Controller.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Senate Bill No. 10, introduced by Mr. Grady, abolishes the rotation system for Justices of the Municipal Court, and provides that each Justice shall hold court in the district for which he is elected or appointed. (Amended by the Cities Committee.) Also, Assembly Bill No. 7, introduced by Mr. Donnelly.

Senate Bill No. 138, introduced by Mr. Sullivan, amends Section 1,389 by providing that no order of arrest, attachment, or execution against the person shall issue out of the Municipal Court in an action for the wrongful taking, detention, or conversion of household articles, furniture, wearing apparel, jewelry, or other personal property of the value of $50 or less, obtained upon memorandum, installment payments, or other terms under which the title remains in the vendor until fully paid for. Also, Assembly Bill No. 64, introduced by Mr. Harburger. Also, Assembly Bill No. 243, introduced by Mr. Chanler.

Senate Bill No. 259, introduced by Mr. Page, increases the salaries of the Municipal Court Justices from $6,000 to $8,000 a year, except in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Assembly Bill No. 52, introduced by Mr. Brennan, adds two new Justices to the Municipal Court in the Borough of Brooklyn, increases the salaries of the Justices in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn from $6,000 to $7,500, and in Richmond and Queens from $5,000 to $6,000; creates assistant clerks in Richmond and Queens at $1,500 a year salary and reduces the pay of other assistant clerks from $3,000 to $2,000; makes the terms of the clerks and assistants end with those of the Justices and makes them removable by the Justices.

Assembly Bill No. 234, introduced by Mr. De Graw, makes eligible as Justice of the Municipal Court any one who has served as a Justice of the Peace of the former City of Brooklyn, or as Judge of the District Court in the former City of New York.

Assembly Bill No. 317, introduced by Mr. Phillips, fixes the stenographer's fee for making a transcript of testimony for use in an appeal from a decision of the Municipal Court at 10 cents per 100 words instead of 5 cents.

CITY COURT.

Senate Bill No. 59, introduced by Mr. Cantor, adds two new Justices to the City Court, making eight in all. Also, Assembly Bill No. 106, introduced by Mr. Trainor.

Assembly Bill No. 382, introduced by Mr. Donnelly, authorizes the Justices of the City Court to direct the Clerk to destroy any court paper over seven years old, which in their judgment may have become useless and a record of which the Clerk has entered in the court paper docket.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Senate Bill No. 129, introduced by Mr. McCarren, provides for the appointment of an extra Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the Second Division, making six in all.

BRIDGES.

Senate Bill No. 111, introduced by Mr. Coffey, authorizes the Mayor of New York to name four persons, two from each of the two leading political parties, who, with the Mayor, shall constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River from the foot of Broadway to a point between the foot of Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Also, Assembly Bill No. 209, introduced by Mr. Cain.

Senate Bill No. 143, introduced by Mr. Grady, gives the City of New York general power to build "a bridge or bridges" over the East River.

Assembly Bill No. 288, introduced by Mr. E. C. Brennan, creates Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Schroeder, William Berri, Silas B. Dutcher, Hugh J. Grant, Seth L. Keeney, the Mayor, and the Controller a commission to construct a permanent suspension bridge over the East River for the use of street surface and elevated railroad cars, bicycles, and foot passengers.

Assembly Bill No. 386, introduced by Mr. E. C. Brennan, provides that none of the existing laws conferring power to construct bridges upon the Municipal Assembly or Commissioner of Bridges, or any authority other than the Legislature shall be construed to apply to bridges on the East River or on the Hudson River below Waterford, and declares null and void any action by a city authority changing the personnel of a bridge commission appointed through an act of the Legislature.

POLICE.

Senate Bill No. 171, introduced by Mr. Page, amends Section 355, so as to entitle to a pension any policeman who has done duty on the force twenty-five years, no matter what his age is.

Assembly Bill No. 180, introduced by Mr. Brennan, makes each doorman who has served three years rank equal with patrolmen of the fourth grade, with the same pay and chance for promotion.

Assembly Bill No. 264, introduced by Mr. Finn, fixes the pension of each roundsman regularly relieved and dismissed from the police force at $750, and of each patrolman at $700.

Assembly Bill No. 286, introduced by Mr. Wicke, provides that the members of the Brooklyn police force transferred to the consolidated force shall receive the same pay and hold the same rank as corresponding members of the old New York force, and that no deduction shall be made from the compensation of any policeman for sickness or disability incurred in the line of duty.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Senate Bill No. 91, introduced by Mr. Wray, authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pay the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary $3,500 a year for medical and surgical aid to the poor of Kings County. Also, Assembly Bill No. 372, introduced by Mr. Tiffany.

Senate Bill No. 128, introduced by Mr. Foley, allows to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis 25 cents a day for each needy and charity patient occupying a bed in St. Francis or St. Joseph's Hospital, not to exceed $25,000 a year. Also, Assembly Bill No. 128, introduced by Mr. Hoffman.

Assembly Bills Nos. 148 and 149, introduced by Mr. Brennan, authorize the Controller to pay claims amounting to $1,540 and $700 respectively, of persons employed in the Department of Collection of the late City of Brooklyn.

Assembly Bill No. 168, introduced by Mr. Gallagher, authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $12,000 for a bridge over the mill pond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn.

PARKS.

Senate Bill No. 77, introduced by Mr. Brush, makes the Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens ex-officio a member of the Shore Road Commission.

Senate Bill No. 147, introduced by Mr. Guy, authorizes the Park Board to construct and improve the Moshulu Parkway, between Bronx Park and Van Cortlandt Park, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park. Also, Assembly Bill No. 246, introduced by Mr. Mitchell.

Senate Bill No. 176, introduced by Mr. Munzinger, imposes on the City of New York the total expense of opening the park between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets and west of Ninth Avenue, provided for by the act of 1895. Also Assembly Bill No. 342, introduced by Mr. Phillips.

Senate Bill No. 203, introduced by Mr. Sullivan, establishes a park bounded by Houston, Elizabeth, Prince, and Mott Streets.

Assembly Bill No. 174, introduced by Mr. Tiffany, authorizes the Controller to issue 4 per cent. ten-year bonds to pay for improving the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Assembly Bill No. 247, introduced by Mr. Mitchell, establishes a public park in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-fourth Ward, bounded by the Moshulu Parkway, the Harlem Railroad lands, the Southern Boulevard, and Webster Avenue, the cost thereof to be paid by the City of New York out of the fund for street and park openings.

FERRIES.

Assembly Bill No. 179, introduced by Mr. Mullany, requires companies operating ferries between New York and Long Island or New Jersey to provide an entrance from the waiting room to the boat not less than twenty-five feet wide, and to equip their boats with proper sanitary conveniences.

Assembly Bill No. 374, introduced by Mr. Oliver, requires the ferry companies to run boats for passengers within intervals of one-half hour, day and night.

Assembly Bill No. 401, introduced by Mr. G. W. Meyer, fixes 2 cents as the maximum fare for the Astoria and Ninety-second Street Ferry.

Assembly Bill No. 405, introduced by Mr. F. Schmid, fixes 2 cents as the maximum fare for the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry on the East River to the foot of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Senate Bill No. 105, introduced by Mr. Grady, afterward amended by the Cities Committee, retains the salaries of collectors, assistant section and stable foremen, dump inspectors, tug and scow inspectors, and assistant stable foremen as they were before the charter became operative, instead of the lower figures provided by the charter.

Assembly Bill No. 244, introduced by Mr. De Graw, provides that no member of the clerical or uniformed force of the Department of Street Cleaning in any borough in the territory embraced within the City of New York at the time the act goes into effect shall be removed except for cause reviewable by the proper courts.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assembly Bill No. 10, introduced by Mr. Marshall, amends Section 740 so as to put the members of the uniformed force of the Fire Departments of Brooklyn and Long Island City on a level with those of New York City proper as to rank and pay.

PAVING.

Assembly Bill No. 4, introduced by Mr. Davis, requires the City of New York to carry to completion all pending contracts for grading and paving or repaving streets made by the Mayor and Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, and also all proceedings for the grading, paving, or repaving of streets instituted by the Common Council of Brooklyn; the amount of bonds for the city's share of the expense not to exceed $500,000 in any one year.

Assembly Bill No. 282, introduced by Mr. T. Smith, authorizes the repaving of Ninth Avenue from Fourteenth to Sixtieth Street, with granite blocks on a concrete foundation, with tarred joints.

STREET RAILROADS.

Assembly Bill No. 252, introduced by Mr. Glaser, prohibits any street railroad company operating in New York City from charging more than 5 cents "for one continuous ride from any point on its road or any road, line, or branch operated by it or under its control, to any other point thereof, or any connecting branch thereof."

RECREATION PIERS.

Assembly Bill No. 56, introduced by Mr. Cullen, authorizes the City of New York to construct a recreation pier at the foot of Harrison Street, Brooklyn, and to continue the sewer at the foot of the street to the pier line.

BUILDINGS.

Senate Bill No. 258, introduced by Mr. Page, amends the law of 1885 regulating the height of buildings according to the width of the streets on which they are erected.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Senate bill No. 98, introduced by Mr. Grady, amends the State Civil Service law so as to make it apply specifically to the City of New York, thus annulling the civil service provisions of the charter.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

Senate bill No. 257, introduced by Mr. McCarren, fixes the minimum fees for licenses as follows: $150 for a theatre in Brooklyn, and $50 in Queens or Richmond; $100 for a concert room in Brooklyn, and $50 in Queens and Richmond.

PHARMACISTS.

Senate bill No. 230, introduced by Mr. Ford, provides that no pharmacist or drug clerk in the City of New York shall work more than ten hours on any week day except Saturday, or more than twelve hours on Saturday, or more than six hours on Sundays and legal holidays.

NEW ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Assembly bill No. 331, introduced by Mr. Redington, provides that one member of the Board of Aldermen shall be elected from that part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District north of the Harlem River and in the Borough of the Bronx, and one from that portion of the district south of the Harlem and in the Borough of Manhattan.

SWINE AND PIGS.

Assembly bill No. 373, introduced by Mr. Oliver, provides that swine or pigs shall not be slaughtered under any conditions or regulations whatever within the boundaries of New York City.

W. & J. Sloane

SPECIAL CARPETS.

Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, Turkey and India.

Woven in one piece to fit any space.
Designs prepared to harmonize with decorations.
Orders taken now for delivery next Autumn.

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Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Final Action on the Republican Canal Investigation Bill to be Had This Week.

ASSEMBLY TO ACT TO-MORROW

All the Members of the Majority Ordered to be on Hand to Help Push the Measure Through.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Canal Investigation bill will come up in both houses of the Legislature this week—in the Senate upon the calendar of general orders and in the Assembly upon the order of the third reading. It is the present intention of the Republicans to force the bill providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor through the Assembly on Tuesday. In the Senate the bill probably will be progressed to third reading on Wednesday and passed later in the week.

The Democrats will make a hard fight against the bill in the Assembly, in which they will be assisted by Assemblymen Laimbeer and Weekes, the independent Republicans, who will favor no bill that does not provide for a legislative investigation, and by Assemblyman Seligsberg, the National Democrat, who is opposed to the Governor naming the commission. The Republican leaders say that they anticipate a hard fight, but that the Democrats and the three Assemblymen who will stand with them will only poll a total vote of 72, while they expect to get the full majority vote of 78. Every member of the majority has been ordered to be present on Tuesday without fail.

At to-morrow evening's session of the Senate the Cuban resolution passed by the Assembly last week will come up for concurrence. The Democrats will introduce as a substitute the resolution which was voted down by the Assembly urging Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. Without doubt the Assembly resolution will be concurred in by a party vote.

Three resolutions introduced by Democratic members are on to-morrow night's Assembly calendar. Two of them were offered by Mr. Oliver, the first of which directs the Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York to report to the Assembly within ten days the names of the several companies which supply illuminating gas within the City of New York, the amounts charged to and received from their several and individual subscribers and customers, public as well as private; the amount of the stocks and bonds issued by each of the several companies, the fair valuation of the property and appurtenances owned by each of said companies, and the assessed valuations upon said properties and appurtenances of each of said companies for the years 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Oliver's other resolution directs the Superintendent of Banks to report to the Assembly within ten days the names of the savings banks which own and occupy buildings exclusively for their own business purposes, and the valuation of the lands and buildings severally so occupied; the amount of interest severally received by them upon their deposits and surplus, the amount of salaries paid, the amount of profits severally realized by said institutions, and the amount of interest declared and allowed to the depositors of the several institutions during the years commencing Jan. 1, 1896 and 1897.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Delaney provides for the appointment of a special committee of five members of the Assembly to investigate as to the advisability of substituting the direct or day labor system for the contract labor system upon the municipal public works of the State.

Several important hearings before committees of both houses are set down for this week. On Tuesday the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly will give hearings on Mr. Donnelly's bill providing that the Mayor of the City of New York may, within three months after this act takes effect, remove from office any or all of the members of the Board of Education of that city, and any or all of the members of any School Board in any borough of that city, and that Mayors hereafter elected for full terms may make similar removals within six months after the commencement of their terms of office.

On Wednesday afternoon the Senate Judiciary Committee will give hearings on Senator Nussbaum's Insolvency bill and Senator Cantor's Anti-Trust bill. The same day the Senate Committee on Railroads will give a hearing on the three Railroad Commission bills introduced by Senator Raines, and Senator Sullivan's Dispensary bill will come up before the Senate Committee on Public Health.

On Thursday afternoon the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will give a hearing on the four Cheaper Gas bills now before the Senate, and the same day there will be a hearing before the Excise Committee of the Assembly on Mr. Harburger's bill to repeal the Raines law.

Senator Sheppard, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges probably will call a meeting of his committee for some day this week to take up Senator Higbee's Highway bill.

The hearing on Senator Brush's New York Health Commission bill, which was to have taken place before the Senate Cities Committee on Thursday, has gone over until Feb. 17.

TO ENFORCE LABOR LAWS.

A Bill to Create New Offices in Twelve Counties.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A scheme for the creation of a costly new corps of officials is embodied in a bill now before the Assembly, with the backing, it is said, of the workingmen. The bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Mahar, directs the District Attorneys in certain counties to appoint a "Labor Laws Enforcement Inspector," whose duty it shall be to investigate all violations of the laws specially affecting labor. This officer is to be appointed, and is to have the power to select assistants as named in the following counties: New York, 5; Kings, 2; Queens, 1; Richmond, 1; Erie, 2; Westchester, 2; Monroe, 1; Onondaga, 1; Oneida, 1; Rensselaer, 1; Albany, 1, and Dutchess, 1.

The salary of the Inspector in each county is to be $2,500, and of his assistants $1,200,

The Wanamaker Store

WITH the passing days, the bicycle thought gains prominence. It is evidenced in many features through the store already, and there will be more to say shortly.

At present it is sufficient to call attention to the riding-ring on the fifth floor. Here, among palms and flowers, you are cordially invited to wheel at your pleasure to strains from all the composers who ever put bright music into being. There is of course no charge for either wheel or riding.

New Commercial Stationery Store

THE new Commercial Stationery section begins this morning what will prove to be a long and busy and useful life. It is the latest addition to our New York store family.

The advantages which it offers to the business public must be proved by actual test. We will say no more in favor of the newcomer than that it is absolutely complete in every detail, and as nearly perfect in appointment as skill, experience and lavish expenditure can make it. It aims to supply every possible want of the office, from pins up. If you can find a want it fails to fill, it is a fault which will be instantly corrected, but we do not think you can find one.

As a corollary to its commercial phase, the new store carries also a singularly extensive and complete line of Artists' Materials, and of course the customary accompaniment of School Supplies in every form.

Lastly, as to prices. It would have no reason to exist if it did not present to you marked advantages in that regard. It is a Wanamaker store;—that tells its whole story of high qualities and little prices.

It awaits your criticism and investigation. It will secure your favor if it deserves it.

Grenadines and Etamines.

SNOW-STORMS held no terrors for people who wished Silk Grenadines at half prices on Saturday, and the assortment announced that morning is badly broken up by some very vigorous selling. The list requires much amendment for to-day, but it still holds opportunities for summer dresses which will not exist when summer time gets here.

With them, and as a compensation for those of them that cannot be repeated, we offer many styles in Etamines, at similar reductions. The list, as a whole, is most remarkable. Of course the goods are bargains only by anticipation, but their time of usefulness is not far away, and when it comes you will find little that is better at twice and more than twice these prices.

GRENADINES

At 37½c.—Printed silk grenadines; formerly $1.

At 50c.—Fancy figured all-silk grenadines, evening and street colors; formerly $1.

At 75c.—Novelty lace grenadine, in combinations of black with colors; formerly $1.75.

At $1—Printed all-silk grenadines; formerly $2.50.

At $1—Silk dotted gauze grenadine, colored dots on colored grounds; formerly $2.50.

At $1—Colored lace bordered silk and wool black grenadine; formerly $2.50.

At $1.25—Silk striped colored grenadine; formerly $3.

At $1.25—Fancy lace striped silk-and-wool grenadine; formerly $3.25; at $1.50, formerly $3.50.

At $1.50—Colored silk plaid black grenadine; formerly $3.25.

At $1.50—Fancy silk-and-wool grenadine; formerly $3.50.

At $1.50—Silk dotted gauze grenadine, white dots on colors; formerly $2.50.

At $1.75—Colored silk plisse black grenadine; formerly $3.75.

At $2—Black silk stripe novelty grenadine; formerly $4.75.

ETAMINES

At 50c.—Two-toned, all-wool Etamine, six combinations; formerly $1.

At 75c.—Self-colored Lace Etamine; formerly $1.25. Another at $1; formerly $1.75.

At $1—Self-colored Cheviot Etamine; formerly $1.50.

At $1.75—Self-colored silk stripe Etamine; formerly $3.50.

Rotunda.

The Spring's New Costumes

WE carry the element of exclusiveness very far. A style which is, or may become, common, is as objectionable as one which is obsolete. You will find in this line of costumes, neither the commonplace nor the old. Another thing:—Exclusiveness here does *not* imply expensiveness. We have tried to make this showing one of unexampled originality and beauty, and think you will admit our success. That it is a line economical as well as beautiful is merely a Wanamaker incident.

Nothing in our experience of last year prepared us for the prompt and enthusiastic reception which has been granted these costumes.

At $12—Of cheviot serge, black and navy blue; fly-front jacket, silk lined, inlaid velvet collar.

At $14—Of mixed suitings, tan or blue; fly-front jacket, lined with fancy silk, finished with stitching.

At $18—Of cheviot, gray, brown or green mixtures; fly-front jacket and skirt trimmed with stitching and narrow braid; satin faced revers on jacket.

At $20—Of wide-wale cheviot, black or navy blue; fly-front jacket; all silk lined.

At $30—Of broadcloth, black or castor; beautifully tailored; strapped seams on fly-front jacket and skirt, all silk lined; dust ruffle.

At $25—Of Oxford or brown tweed; fly-front jacket and skirt finished with strapped seams.

At $23.50—Of cheviot serge, black or blue; fly-front jacket, silk lined; inlaid velvet collar; entire suit trimmed with bands of black satin, forming apron effect on skirt.

At $33—A close-fitting suit of stylish English cheviot, tan or brown mixture, all lined with changeable silk.

At $35—Of tweed; Oxford mixtures or black; revers of fly-front jacket faced with black satin; all lined with silk; dust ruffle.

At $40—A close-fitting suit, in tailor cloths all lined with changeable silks, beautifully tailored.

At $43.50—Of broadcloth, brown or black, double-breasted saddler jacket and skirt beautifully braid-trimmed; all lined with Roman striped taffeta.

Second floor.

Table Linens. THERE'S an aristocracy among linens. Made from the same flax, perhaps woven in the same town, and patterned after the same style, there are still certain brands which will always be regarded as above their fellows. They claim precedence from their origin because they bear famous names.

Our linen lines are recruited largely from this linen aristocracy;—old and honored brands are plentiful here, although there are many of the honest, sturdy German weaves of less note. They are all on a common plane of reduction, now. Not one is marked at the actual and accepted market value. It is a condition which will not last long.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS

At 50c.—Irish linen, 67 in.

At 65c.—German linen, 60 in.

At 70c.—Scotch, neat patterns, 72 in.

At $1—Scotch linen, very pretty and extra heavy, 70 in.

BARNSLEY TABLE CLOTHS

At $1.50—68x70 in. At $2.25—68x107 in.

At $2—68x88 in. At $3—70x108 in.

NAPKINS

At 90c. doz.—Scotch, 20x20 in.

At $1.50 doz.—Irish, 20x20 in.

At $2.25 doz.—German, dinner size, 23 1-2 x23 1-2 in.

Fourth avenue.

Blanket Weather and Prices. THERE are very few people who could be deceived into believing that the season for blanket usefulness was over. It would, however, appear that the blanket people here were among those few, for they have put "out-of-season" prices on great quantities of their goods. And this in the face of a rise in wool.

It's the same story of unseen trade-conditions working surprising visible results. It but magnifies your profit in this case.

These blankets are the well-known "Mission Mills" make,—California goods controlled by us exclusively for this region.

There are Down Comfort facts with them which will prove equally interesting.

BLANKETS

At $6—60x80 in., 6 lbs.; were $7.50.

At $7—72x84 in., 7 lbs.; were $8.50.

At $8—78x86 in., 8 lbs.; were $10.

At $9—84x90 in., 9 lbs.; were $11.

At $11—90x96 in., 10 lbs.; were $13.50.

DOWN COMFORTABLES

At $2.75, $3.75, $5 and $6.50—The product of our own factories; full size and covered with good quality sateen in exclusive designs.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th st.

Embezzler Tebbitts Caught.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the police announces the arrest of Abraham Tebbitts, the Boston leather merchant, who is wanted here on the charge of embezzlement, and who ran away from here Jan. 25. The arrest was at Regina, Assinaboia County, Northwest Territory, on the arrival of the Canadian Pacific train yesterday morning.

Mr. Tebbitts was accompanied by his wife, who also is detained. Chief Watts found out that Mr. and Mrs. Tebbitts were headed for Vancouver, and telegraphed to numerous points on the line of the Canadian Pacific Road to have the fugitive intercepted.

Seven Missouri Prisoners Escape.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 30.—Seven prisoners confined in the Buchanan County Jail escaped last night by climbing over the cells in the woman's ward and crawling through a trap door in the roof of the jail. A garden hose which had been left in the jail was used by the prisoners in clearing the roof. Two of the men are under indictment for highway robbery.

Passaic Man Killed by Lockjaw.

PASSAIC, Jan. 30.—Richard B. Hasbrouck died this evening of lockjaw, resulting from injuries received two weeks ago in a runaway accident. Mr. Hasbrouck was a cigar dealer.

TEMPERANCE AT PRINCETON

President Patton Preaches to the Students and Gives Them a Message from the Trustees.

WARNING TO HARD DRINKERS

Repeated Intoxication Will Not Be Tolerated — Moderate Drinkers Urged to Abstinence for Their Own and Others' Sakes.

PRINCETON, Jan. 30.—President Patton preached this afternoon on "Temperance." His sermon was delivered in Marquand Chapel before an audience that filled the chapel. Many persons who desired to hear the sermon were unable to gain admission to the house. Dr. Patton took for his text the fifth chapter of Galatians and particularly the nineteenth and twentieth verses. In the course of his address he said:

"At their meeting in October the attention of our Trustees was turned to the recent agitation which has so seriously involved the good name of Princeton University. A committee of which I was Chairman was appointed to consider the whole subject and report at a subsequent meeting of the Trustees. That report was presented and adopted at the meeting held on the 23d of December. It was resolved that a strict, literal, and impartial enforcement of the existing laws respecting intoxicating drinks be enjoined upon the Faculty, and that the President of the university be asked to make a statement to the students upon the whole question at such a time as might suit his convenience.

"I come before you this afternoon for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Trustees in respect to the second point in the report just referred to. As we have just observed the day of prayer for our colleges, I do not know that a more fitting time could be chosen for the purpose of bringing this important subject to your notice.

High Moral Tone at Princeton.

"I bear grateful testimony to the high moral tone of the students of this university. I know that they have been misrepresented and misunderstood. Their hilarity, their boisterous outbursts of exuberance, their song-singing, which often has a more bacchanalian sound than I could wish, and in some instances their inexcusable acts of wrongdoing have produced impressions which the facts will not justify; and they have on many occasions been charged with drunkenness for no other reason than that, under the influence of the gregarious instinct which sometimes assumes an almost irrational mode of expression, animal spirits have been allowed too much freedom and speech and action have not been kept within those metes and bounds which mature men in the busy walks of life are apt to associate with sobriety.

"I am sure that so far as good behavior is concerned the undergraduate of Princeton is not behind the undergraduate body of any university in the land; and I am proud to say, on what I feel is good authority, that the Princeton undergraduate of to-day does not suffer by comparison with the Princeton undergraduate of bygone days. There never was less reason for adverse criticism of Princeton than during the period in which it has been so unsparingly bestowed upon us.

"I have taken pains to find out the truth, and I am still unshaken in my conviction that the tendency in Princeton is steadily in the direction of a diminished use of alcoholic drinks. Still I must not be blind to the fact, and after making all allowance for willful misrepresentation or mistake I am constrained to believe that there is far more of what is called moderate drinking among us than the wisest and best friends of Princeton could wish, and there are those among you who are putting their future in peril by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks.

"Instances of intoxication are comparatively rare, but they occur nevertheless, and there is a tendency, I find, even among those who cannot be charged with it themselves, to think too lightly of the sin of drunkenness. I shall not discuss the general question of intemperance, nor consider the relative degrees of wisdom that characterize the different modes of dealing with it. It is not of temperance in general but of temperance in Princeton University that I wish to speak. There are two class of men whom I have particularly in mind—those who have already fallen into intemperate habits, and those who are in danger of forming those habits.

Drunkenness Unpardonable.

"I wish to say that drunkenness is practically an unpardonable sin in our academic life. There have been men in all these years of my administration who know how faithfully they have been dealt with in regard to this sin which ruins both body and soul. But with the utmost desire to reclaim the erring, and making every allowance for the mistakes of youth. It must be understood that a man cannot by guilty of repeated acts of intoxication and continue in this university if his offense is known to the authorities.

"I wish more particularly, however, to say a kindly word to those who are understood to be moderate drinkers. I shall take the liberty of giving them some advice, and of course the basis of that advice I must find in the New Testament. I do not believe that the moralization of society has reached the point of superseding the Bible. I cannot accept any conclusions of the so-called Christian consciousness that will contradict or transcend the ethics of Jesus and St. Paul.

Plea to Moderate Drinkers.

"Speaking, then, to you to-day, I could wish that there would grow up in your hearts the feeling that you ought not to do anything that will endanger the Christian manhood of one of your friends or one of your classmates. Let us begin to put this Pauline principle in practice in the spheres where our influence is most palpable. The way to feel the influence of our principle is to apply it in concrete cases. The weak brother who so easily loses his self-control, who is so easily overcome by temptation, is constantly giving you the opportunity to put in practice the Pauline doctrine.

"I venture to say that the most of you have a weak brother among your acquaintances. He is your roommate or a member of your club, or he belongs to the same athletic organization, or he goes with you on the trip of the Glee Club. He is apt to be what is known as a nice fellow, generous, warm-hearted, buoyant, full of good influences; and you love him. Here is a chance for you to act on Paul's principle. I am sure that you and I have acted on this principle a great many times. Let us continue to act on it, and we shall find that the era of altruistic abstention from what is allowable is constantly widening.

And if in due time this principle should take the form of a universal proposition, so far as the use of intoxicating drinks is concerned, you will have the satisfaction of feeling that the law in this universal form is not one which has been forced upon you from without, but one that has emanated from your own conscience, that is binding upon you because self-legislated; and yet that it leaves you free from any tendency to a censorious judgment of your neighbor, whose application of the Pauline principle or benevolent regard for others is confined to concrete instances, and is conditioned by time, place, and circumstances.

Abstinence Recommended.

"But, besides your benevolent regard for your neighbor, I think I may wisely ask you to have a prudent regard for your own best interests. If any duty is intuitively given us in consciousness it is temperance. I mean the duty of self-control. Let me caution you, then, against the habits which put the self-control in peril. In doing this I feel sure that I can count on the moral support of a great many who themselves hold no extreme positions.

"There are a great many men in mature life who have no conscientious scruples against taking an occasional glass of wine, who nevertheless feel that is not a good thing for young men in college to contract the habit of drinking even in the most moderate way. I confess that my conscience is in accord with this feeling. You are young, you are in health, you suffer from no depression of spirits, you enjoy life in abundance, there is no reason why you should seek to have it more abundantly in the temporary exhilaration that comes from alcohol, either in diffused or concentrated form.

"I feel sure that the good sense of temperate people everywhere will approve of our laws respecting intoxicating drinks, whatever may be their individual opinions respecting the political doctrine of prohibition or the moral doctrine of total abstinence.

"And so I come to you this afternoon and ask for your co-operation with us in promoting temperance in Princeton University by giving this law your conscientious support. I confess that I have on more than one occasion been gratified and strengthened by the example of men who have no conscientious scruples against the moderate use of wine, who have used it, and would use it again if they desired to, but who have, if I may say so, outgrown the use of it, and have ceased to care for it. I am not blind to the excesses I sometimes see, but I think I am correct in supposing—this is at least my observation, and what I am told by men who are far better able to judge than I am—that there is a tendency in social life, if not to a diminished use of wine, at least to a use of it in diminished quantity.

Convivial Drinking Dangerous.

"The man of the world's social philosophy, unless I greatly err, is lacking in the direction of moderation. Let us carry this social philosophy a little further; let us discountenance convivial drinking, and let us have a moderate use of stimulants in any form. I know I am safe in giving you this advice. I know that if you will act upon it, it will be to your advantage. It will at least eliminate one of the contingencies from the problem of your success in life.

"I should be exceedingly sorry if the professional career of any one of you were blighted by habits contracted here. I should be sorry to see you start in the great race of life under the handicap of ill repute. My brothers, I envy you your place in this life. You are in the morning of your career. You have a future, your prospects are bright, but a great struggle is before you. You need the unhampered use of all your powers—good health, trained intellect, good manners, indomitable wisdom and energy. You have a great advantage in your education, but you will meet your match in the complications of a business or professional life. Success will mean that you have the power of affecting the lives of other men and controlling their judgment."

TEXAS MURDER MYSTERY.

Woman Killed While Her Daughter Was Sleeping by Her Side.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Mary Beuohley was murdered mysteriously yesterday morning.

Her daughter, who was sleeping with her, was awakened by the mother slapping her in the face. The mother said she had been struck with a hammer and shot. She immediately became unconscious.

A sledgehammer, bloodstained, lay in the bedroom. The woman's cheek was crushed and there was a bullet hole in her neck. The daughter said she had not heard the shot. The police think the women were chloroformed.

TWO MEN SHOT IN BOSTON.

A Grocer and His Clerk Wounded by Robbers.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Two men were shot, one perhaps fatally, last night in East Boston by one of two men who were evidently bent upon robbery. About 10:30 o'clock two men—one tall and stout, the other considerably smaller—wearing overalls and jumpers, with black cloth masks over their faces, entered the grocery store of A. B. Fish. Mr. Fish and his clerk, William Garvey, twenty-two years old, were the only persons in the store at the time.

One of the intruders carried a revolver. Before the men had time to order "hands up," Garvey rushed for the door to call assistance. As he passed the man with the revolver the latter wheeled about and fired at him, the ball striking him in the back. Garvey fell to the floor helpless, and as Fish sprang toward the place where he was lying he was met by a bullet, which entered his breast near the heart.

The would-be robbers became alarmed, and, without stopping to secure any money from the till, hurriedly left the store and escaped. The police were soon on hand, and removed the injured men to their homes. Fish's condition is dangerous. Garvey's wound is not considered serious. One arrest on suspicion has been made.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

F. H. Benedict has had a new four-bladed propeller put on his fast steam yacht Vergana.

The new steel steam yacht being built for Thomas L. Watts, American Yacht Club, will be named Osceola.

The 87-foot twin-screw naphtha yacht Venexia was sold last week to J. N. Foote of Newark. She was built for Dr. D. N. Armstrong of Bridgeport, Conn.

G. W. Childs Drexel's steam yacht Alcedo has returned from abroad, and is now at Wilmington, Del., where she will be lengthened twenty feet. The alteration will be made by cutting her in two amidships.

As the Ailsa and Britannia will be absentees from the Mediterranean regattas, says the London Field, the Satanita and Bona ought to have a good time, especially the latter. There is likely to be plenty of racing in the smaller classes, but altogether the regattas do not promise to be so interesting as they have been in former years.

The big schooner Hildegarde is having a new cruising suit of sails made at Wilson & Silsbe's loft, South Boston, and her bowsprit and main boom will be shortened. The same firm have also received orders from "Larry" Huntington of New Rochelle to supply sails for three small boats that will be used on Long Island Sound this Summer.

The Gas Engine and Power Company has just signed a contract to construct a 50-foot auxiliary sloop yacht, 12 feet beam, and equipped with a 16 horse power naphtha engine. The boat will have fine lines and be modern throughout. She will have fine cabin accommodations for cruising, and in general appearance will be similar to the Rosalie, just completed by the same firm.

Important alterations have been made in the scheme of ventilation on Anthony J. Drexel's steam yacht Margarita, New York Yacht Club. The changes were made at the Czarina yards at Cowes, England.

The schooner yacht Yampa is being dismantled at White Brothers' yard at Itchen Ferry, where she will be laid up until Summer.

Capt. Ernest James has decided to sell his fine yawl Jullanar, which won one of the German Emperor's prizes from Dover to Heligoland last year. It will be remembered that this yacht was designed and built by Mr. Bentall of Essex, and was the first to have a long immersed counter and the extremely cut away forefoot. She proved to be a wonderfully weatherly craft of great speed.

The 35-foot auxiliary naphtha launch Ariel, which was built for W. L. Moody of Galveston, Texas, has been sold through the down town-office of Seabury & Co. to the Pacific Coast Colonization and Development Company, of which Mr. Fred L. M. Masury, New York Yacht Club, owner of the steam yacht Punjaub, is the President. The Ariel was shipped via the Panama Railroad Company a few days ago to Manzillo, Mexico.

Adrian Iselin, New Rochelle, is having a thirty-foot naphtha launch built by the Gas Engine Company for next season's use. The same firm is also building a thirty-foot naphtha launch for Mr. Henry D. Carey for use on the Sound; a thirty-eight-foot cabin cruising launch for Mr. Walter Kingwell, a twenty-one-foot launch for Harry Babcock of San Francisco, an eighteen-foot launch for Mr. Charles Goodale of the same city, a twenty-one-foot launch for Elwood Becker of Philadelphia, a launch for Mr. G. H. Treadwell of Brooklyn, a cabin cruiser for W. T. Coale of the Columbia Yacht Club of this city, a launch for the United States lighthouse tender Arbutus, used at Mobile, Ala.; a launch for F. D. Corbett, Halifax, N. S.; a launch for A. S. Winchester, South Windham, Conn.; a launch for W. H. Peters, for Florida use, and a launch tender for the Rev. Thomas Dixon's new schooner yacht.

Iowa Collegians Suspended.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Twenty-three members of the sophomore class were suspended yesterday from the State University for the part they took in attempting to prevent the annual freshman banquet held two weeks ago. On the night appointed for the banquet a number of freshmen, including three young women, were abducted forcibly, put into carriages, and driven away into the country. While the young women were being forced into the carriage, one of them had the tendons of her knee loosened in the struggle and she was crippled for life.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A. J. Cassatt, the Philadelphia Horseman, Sends a String of Racers to England.

ALICE LEYBURN DIES AT SEA

The Ontario Hackney Horse Association Will Back the Graham Brothers in Their $20,000 Suit Against the Illinois State Board—Notes.

Alice Leyburn, 2:29¼, the well-known show animal, who, with her mate, George M., captured several of the blue ribbons at the show of the National Horse Show Association at Madison Square Garden last Fall, died recently from the effects of a cold, contracted on shipboard while on her way to Vienna, Austria. The week following the show Alice and her mate were offered for sale by their owner, Charles M. Reed, and were bought by W. Schlessinger of Vienna for $6,200. It was also rumored last week that Mr. Schlessinger had also succumbed after a short illness, but the rumor could not be verified. American horsemen are anxious to learn the truth of the matter, for, besides being an extensive purchaser of American horses, Mr. Schlessinger was very popular among American horsemen for his personal qualities.

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The New York State Fair will be held this year during the week beginning Aug. 29. This was decided upon a few days ago at the annual meeting of the association, which was held at Albany. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—First Judicial District, Hamilton Busby, New York; Second, Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, Dutchess County; Third, James Hilton, New Scotland, Albany County; Fourth, W. R. Weed, Potsdam; Fifth, Col. A. C. Chase, Syracuse; Sixth, Dr. C. S. Barney, New Milford; Seventh, S. D. Willard, Geneva; Eighth, Hiram P. Hopkins, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, James B. Docharty, Albany; Recording Secretary, Fred C. Schraub, Lowville; Treasurer, W. Judson Smith, Syracuse; Superintendent of Races, Theodore H. Coleman, Hornellsville; Executive Committee—A. W. Palmer, Syracuse; Henry Newland, Stillwater; F. O. Chamberlain, Canandaigua; Milo M. Acker, Hornellsville; Thomas M. Terry, Hempstead, L. I., and C. G. Gregory, Syracuse.

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Samuel Willets, Secretary of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, has announced the dates selected for the association's show this year as May 12, 13, and 14. The show will be held on the Mineola Fair Grounds, and every effort will be made to make it, if possible, a better one than that of last year. One of the novelties of this year's show will be the gymkhana games, which will be introduced. The prize list will contain the usual classes.

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A. J. Cassatt, the well-known horseman and breeder of Philadelphia, and formerly one of the big turfmen of the East, has decided to race again, but in England. It is a long time since the red, white, and blue bands of Mr. Cassatt have been seen by followers of the Metropolitan Circuit, but if they are as often seen in front in England as they used to be some years ago, a fair share of British gold will find its way to Philadelphia before next Winter. Mr. Cassatt will send abroad six colts and fillies, sired by that great old race horse, The Bard. John Huggins, who handles the horses of the Lorillard-Beresford Stable, will have charge of them.

***

Utica, N. Y., has a flourishing society, the object of which is to discourage the depredations of horse thieves, burglars, and incendiaries. Ira D. Thompson is the President of this society, and P. H. George Secretary, both of Utica. Since the organization of the society adequate protection has been afforded the lives and valuables of its members, and comparatively few losses have been reported. Strange though it may sound in these days of good police management, such a society may be made of immense benefit to any community, no matter how large or how small. The horse thief knows that Utica is a good town to pass by, and it is not on his route list at all.

***

It is generally believed that this season most of the big associations will offer a purse of good value for pacers of the 2:05 class, and make this the star pacing event of the week. This will shut out the great cracks and leave them free to give exhibitions singly or in races, as their owners may arrange with the various managers throughout the country. If this is done, the owners of pacers, with marks from 2:05¼ to 2:08, who know their horses are "good," need not fear the competition of one or more of the equine giants which could walk off with the big end of the purse.

***

The Ontario Hackney Horse Association has decided to support the Graham Brothers in their suit against the Illinois State Board for $20,000 damages because of its refusal to pay the $1,000 prize money won by Royal Standard. The horse was exhibited at the Chicago Horse Show, and won the championship in his class. Complaint was then made that he had never been registered in the American Stud Book, and he was branded as a "ringer." The Secretary of the association overruled this, but the owners of the horse have not yet received the prize money.

***

When first introduced into Australia, the trotting horse was not much of an attraction, and trotting races were not very largely patronized by the public in the colonies. The last ten years, however, have produced wonderful changes, for there are now several large breeding farms, a splendid mile track, and several half-mile tracks. In the trotting races in Australia the winners of the first and second heats race for first money.

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The annual meeting of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club was held last week at the Waldorf, but only routine business and the election of officers was transacted. The new set of officers are Col. William Jay, President; August Belmont, Vice President; Ralph N. Ellis, Master of Hounds; Stewards—Sidney Dillon Ripley, Perry Tiffany, Oliver W. Bird, and E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

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A new field stand for the people who are either unwilling or unable to pay the sum necessary to gain admission to the big grand stand will be ready in time for the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend. The new stand will seat 1,500, will have a restaurant, ring, and waiting room, and will be separated from the main grand stand by a double fence. It will be situated along the quarter stretch, on ground formerly occupied by the carriage sheds.

***

Miss Elsie Jones of Brockville, the only woman who races horses in Canada, will have a candidate for the Queen's Plate Stakes this year. Her candidate is Winsome, a full sister to Wicker, who last year ran third for Miss Jones in the Guineas Stakes. This colt was entered by Miss Jones in the Ideal Park Stakes in 1897, and she may be seen on the American turf this year.

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Thomas A. Maitland, Secretary of the Westchester County Horse Show Association, and Mrs. Maitland sailed last week for Europe. They will go through Great Britain, and their trip will take them through most of the countries on the Continent.

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Interest in the new track and the meetings to be held on it is well sustained at Oil City, Penn. The track is not finished, nor have the buildings been started yet, but the work will easily be finished by the Spring. The trouble now is that the present street railway company has refused to extend its lines to the grounds. The ground on which the track is built was presented to the city by Capt. William Hasson.

***

A very handsome new hall and some twenty acres more land have been added to the fair plant of the Erie County Agricultural Association, whose headquarters are at Hamburg, N. Y. The dates chosen for the 1898 fair are Sept. 13 to 17, and at the recently held election of officers the shareholders elected E. E. Hepp, Armor, President; C. C. Taylor, Lawtons, Vice President; G. P. Dick, Willink, Secretary, and J. A. Kloepher, Hamburg, Treasurer.

***

A. J. Walsch, Hartford, has purchased the nine-year-old bay horse, Hallington, 2:16½, by Haldane, son of Harold. This horse will be in the Charter Oak purse for 2:17 trotters, and on his form of last season seems to stand a good schance of winning the money, or at least a part of it. Last Fall he was placed in a trainer's hands and before the end of the campaign showed quarters at a 2:06 gait. He also was started in five races, winning all of them and trotting to his mark at Springfield, Mass., on a track which could not be called fast.

***

Horsemen in Salt Lake City, Utah, are enthusiastic over the prospects of their city being represented in the Grand Circuit of 1898 by Hal W. Brown's fast trotters, Altoka, 2:13¾, and Thorn, 2:14. That Mr. Brown's string will not get very much the worst of the transaction their speed and racing ability seem to guarantee beforehand.

***

Clawson, the California boy who won the Futurity last year with L'Alouette for the Thompson brothers, received on New Year's from the young turfmen a pretty souvenir of the victory in the shape of a splendid split-second watch.

A NEW ATHLETIC CLUB.

Greater New York Irish A. A. Has Already Secured Quarters.

A new athletic organization was formed at a meeting held at "The Annex," Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and 100 persons became enrolled under the name of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, recently incorporated.

The incorporators are C. M. Breen, W. Dunne, F. Campbell, M. Quinlin, J. Dovis, Thomas Fenton, W. F. Pendegast, P. J. Conway, and M. J. Jennings. These officers were elected yesterday to complete the organization: P. J. Conway, President; William Dunne, Secretary, and William Pendegast, Treasurer. Executive Committee—P. J. Conway, J. J. Frawley, John Murtha, Thomas Breen, C. Breen, and Thomas Dunne.

The club has just purchased a large piece of land at Laurel Hill, L. I., where a complete athletic ground, including a Summer clubhouse, will be erected. A third-of-a-mile track will be laid out and a grand stand erected to accommodate 5,000 persons. Another meeting will be held next Sunday, when about fifty new members will be admitted.

Press Wheelmen's Housewarming.

To celebrate the opening of their new quarters, at 11 Spruce Street, the Press Wheelmen gave a housewarming and smoker on Saturday evening. An orchestra, under the leadership of Joseph Quigley, furnished the instrumental music. A feature of the evening was the first appearance here of Crane, the Irish magician. Other entertainers were George Paxton, songs; Mr. Lampson, banjoist; Harry Vosburgh, dramatic reader; James McBarron, comedian; Messrs. Farmer, Rush, and Adolphi, banjoists; Jack Sheppard, German comedian; Edward Barrows, buck dancer; Mr. Frost, negro melodies; George Owens, songs; Joe O'Conor, piccolo and bagpipe Lake and O'Neill, song and dance artists; W. M. Jensen, songs; Edward Cotter, violinist, and George Germain, pianist.

Chicago Exports via Port Arthur.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—It was stated to-day that packing house products are to be exported from Chicago by way of Kansas City and Port Arthur at a saving of from 7 cents to 10 cents per hundred pounds as compared with present rates by way of New York and Boston. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway has arranged for a line of steamers to ply between its Gulf terminal and Continental ports.

An Idaho Postmaster Murdered.

JULIETTE, Idaho, Jan. 30.—J. Morangue, County Surveyor of Nez Perces County, yesterday shot and killed D. A. Kippen, Postmaster at Kippen, Idaho. Morangue fired three shots, all of which took effect. The trouble originated over some land the parties had leased together. Morangue gave himself up.

Latimer Murder Trial.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 30.—The case of Sheriff James Martin and his eighty deputies, charged with murder and felonious wounding of a score of striking miners at Latimer, this county, Sept. 10, 1897, will be called for trial in the Criminal Court Tuesday. It is expected that the trial will last at least a week.

Sharon Springs Murderer Dead.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Norman Vrooman, who shot himself in the breast at his father's home near Sharon Springs yesterday, after having killed his wife, died to-day.

Two Women Killed by a Train.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Mary Ella J. Wallace and Miss Bridget Murphy, both domestics, were killed by a train here last night while walking on the tracks.

Life and Accident Insurance.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

JANUARY 1, 1898.

Assets, January 1, 1898,	$47,584,967.11
Liabilities to Policy holders, reserve and all other claims,	40,697,093.41
Payments to Policy holders, in 1897,	5,041,190.30
Surplus as to Policy holders, January 1, 1898,	6,887,873.70
Premium receipts in 1897,	5,991,024.54
Interest receipts in 1897,	2,506,527.35
Total receipts in 1897,	8,497,551.89
Life, Endowment, and Term Insurance in force January 1, 1898,	150,661,897.94
Accident Insurance in force January 1, 1898,	101,183,170.00
Paid Policy holders since organization,	104,738,998.31

Mumford & Bushnell, General Agents, 62 William Street, New York.

W. A. Nicolay, General Agent, City R. R. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Geo. C. Sterling, General Agent, Accident Dep't, 62 William Street, New York.

ENGLISH CREW MAY COME

To Meet the Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania Crews at Saratoga.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MEN

Proposition of F. H. B. Maple, the British Oarsman, Favorably Received by the Rowing Authorities at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The visit of F. H. B. Maple, the English oarsman, to Ithaca last week has caused conjecture among the Cornell students as to his mission here. It is known that he called upon several prominent members of the Cornell Athletic Council, and according to statements made by him before his departure for New York matters relative to Cornell's present policy were discussed by him with Cornell authorities. During his stay here he apparently had some specific object in view, and was favorably impressed with Cornell's proposed American Intercollegiate Association.

In an interview Mr. Maple said that he thought it quite probable that an English eight might join Cornell and her competitors in a race at Saratoga next June. He intends to call upon representatives of Columbia in New York, and also to visit Philadelphia to consult with Coach Ward of the University of Pennsylvania. He will inform them of his talk with members of the Cornell Athletic Council, and if his plans are sanctioned by the representatives of Columbia and Pennsylvania he will place the proposition before members of the Leander and Thames Rowing Clubs of England and endeavor to bring the crew across the water.

Just how much influence Mr. Maple would have with English oarsmen in bringing his plans to a successful issue is not known. His father is prominent in English politics, and Mr. Maple is a member of the Thames, Leander, and London Rowing Clubs. The oarsmen who would constitute such a crew as Mr. Maple proposes to bring from England would be graduates of Cambridge or Oxford. While a crew of undergraduates would be welcomed more enthusiastically by the American crews, he thinks that as the English university races are held early in the season the students would refuse to remain in training until June.

The Saratoga course is preferred by the English representative to the one at Poughkeepsie. The crews would have better protection there, in his opinion, and the general accommodations are superior. Mr. Maple thinks that the presence of an English crew would insure the success of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. A race of this kind would be very pleasing to Cornell undergraduates, and the oarsmen who have desired to visit Henley instead of racing here would be perfectly satisfied to meet an English crew on American waters.

BROOKLYN'S NEW GROUNDS.

The Baseball Club Has a Site Opposite Washington Park.

The hint given by Charles H. Ebbets when he secured control of the Brooklyn Baseball Club that Eastern Park might be abandoned is about to be carried out. The club has decided upon new grounds, which will be diagonally across the avenue from the old Washington Park, formerly used by it, and bounded by First and Third Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues. Mr. Ebbets has had six different sites under consideration, and has come to the conclusion that the club should return to the scene of its old success.

The old grounds rented at $7,500, but Mr. Ebbets has made an arrangement with the Litchfield estate by which he gets the grounds now to be used for $5,000. It was decided that the old ground was now too soft for baseball, and that the Litchfield property would be better. A conference was had on Saturday with Presidents Johnson of the Nassau Railroad and Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights, at which the latter agreed to meet half the expense of erecting stands and leveling the field.

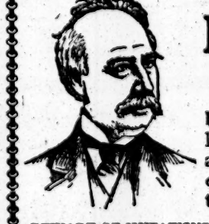
It is at present the intention to open the season at Eastern Park. Sunday games will probably be played at Coney Island. President Johnson intends to build large grounds there, and a cycle track of horseshoe shape will also be built.

"Gus" Walton Dead.

"Gus" Walton, at one time a famous all-round athlete, succumbed to pneumonia in Florida on Friday after a short illness. Walton was a good skater and hockey player, and was in excellent health on Saturday, Jan. 22, when he umpired a hockey game in Philadelphia. In the palmy days of the old Manhattan Athletic Club Walton was a prominent athlete. He was a stanch admirer of Joe Donoghue, the skater, when the latter was invincible. He managed the trip of Donoghue when he went abroad and defeated all the foreign champions. Walton's most notable performance on the ice was the winning of the 100 yards amateur championship in 1885. He covered the distance in 16¾ seconds.

Fitzsimmons Declines to Fight.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—Fitzsimmons and Julian declined to-day to consider Corbett's latest challenge for a fight to-day. Considine of this city, who had undertaken to get up a fight for a purse of $25,000, held an interview with Julian and Fitzsimmons, with representatives of the press as witnesses. Fitzsimmons said Corbett was no longer in his class, and would not be until he had whipped Maher.



WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt

FIGHT WITH TWO THIEVES

Found with Stolen Chickens in Washington Market by a Policeman, They Attacked Him.

ONE WAS ARMED WITH A KNIFE

Zimmerman's Hands Were Gashed, but He Held On to Day—Magistrate Kudlich on the Gentle Art of Treating Burglars.

Policeman Zimmerman of the Charles Street Station noticed two men walking away with a lot of Philadelphia dressed poultry under their coats in West Washington Market early yesterday morning and challenged them. They started to run, but, loaded as they were, he soon caught them, and in the little passages of the market had a battle with both that resulted in the capture of one. When he arraigned his prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Zimmerman had a big welt on the side of his head and stitches in one of his hands, where the doctors at one of the west side hospitals had sewed up three long gashes. The prisoner's head was swathed in bandages.

West Washington Market is a gridiron of little passages called avenues and named after the Mayors of New York, for the most part. The policeman said that about 5 o'clock the thieves were in Bloomfield Avenue when he started in pursuit of them. They dodged into side alleys, each taking a different direction. Zimmerman overtook one, but the man, drawing a knife and squeezing into a corner where the policeman could not use his club with effect, showed fight, whereupon the other man, who was finally made prisoner, came to his pal's assistance.

Zimmerman turned upon the newcomer, grappled with him, and with his long night stick fought off the man with the knife, shouting the while for help. His cries aroused the watchman of the market, and upon his appearance the armed thief became quiescent.

After the arrest Zimmerman and the market watchman made an investigation and found that the stall kept by Hugo Joseffy, at 42 Lawton Avenue, in the market, had been broken into. Eleven chickens were found in a hallway near the market later, where they had been dropped by the thieves.

At the station house the prisoner gave his name as John Day. The police say he is Fargo Day. A hackman's badge, corresponding to a license that expired last June, and a nickel punch were found in his pockets.

Day told Magistrate Kudlich that Zimmerman had made a mistake. "I was walking along near another man," said he, "when the policeman called. The other fellow ran and dropped a lot of chickens. This policeman arrested me and you see how he treated me."

The policeman asked to have the prisoner remanded. "There have been a lot of complaints lately at the station houses on the west side about baggage being stolen by a cabman who calls for it with his badge and never delivers it at the stations. The Captain would like to let some of these complainants look at the prisoner."

"I will remand him. Where do you want him kept, here or at the station house? You know he can stay here if he does not consent to go back to the station house."

"We would like to have him back at the house if possible, so that our ward men can look him over."

The prisoner was asked whether he wanted to go back to the station house. He had heard the Magistrate, and answered:

"I don't want to go back there and get such treatment as I got before."

"All right, you can stay here," said the Magistrate. "And see here, policeman, next time you catch a burglar, be very careful with him. Don't be rough with him. Don't scratch him. Call a cab, invite him to get into it, and then take him around to Delmonico's and give him something nice to eat before you are compelled to lock him up. It's our especial business here to look out that burglars are treated with every consideration." Day's case will be examined again to-day.

BURGLARS CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Were Looting the Clothing Manufactory of S. Golde & Son.

Frederick Miller of 227 Chrystie Street and Edward Marvil of 39 Third Avenue were held in $3,000 bail for the Grand Jury, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on the charge of burglary, committed in the clothing manufactory of S. Golde & Son, at 9 Great Jones Street, where they were captured red-handed on Saturday evening.

Louis Golde, happening to pass the building two hours after the manufactory had been closed, saw a light in the window, and on investigating found that the place had been broken into. He secured the assistance of several men who were working for other firms in the building, and they surprised the burglars at work.

The police say that Miller's picture is in the Rogue's Gallery, and that his real name is Fred Arnes. They also say that Marvil has been recognized as Isador Marks, the son of a former jeweler on the Bowery.

SPORTING NOBLEMEN ARRIVE.

Lords Elphinstone and Scott with Major Scobell En Route to Mexico.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the steamship Aurania were Lord Elphinstone, Lord Herbert Scott, and Major H. Scobell, who are bound to Mexico on a shooting trip. They brought five rifles and shotguns with them, on which the Customs Inspectors levied a duty of $40 each. The Britishers promptly refused to pay, and the pieces were finally put in bond, as they are going through with their owners to El Paso del Norte. The party is stopping at the Holland House and will be here a week.

Lord Scott, who is twenty-five years old, is a son of the Duke of Buccleugh. He resigned last October as aide de camp to the Governor of Madras. Major Scobell belongs to the Scots Greys. The huntsmen expect to get some leopards in Mexico. They will subsequently fish in Florida, returning here about the middle of May.

Other passengers on the Aurania were Brook Calverley, J. H. Hurst, Alexander MacGregor, R. N. R., and "Tom" Linton, the Welsh cyclist. Linton is stopping at the Bartholdi. He will go South to train and will then meet all comers.

ROBBED A LITTLE GIRL.

Three Brooklyn Boys Arrested for Snatching a Purse Containing $10.

A seven-year old girl was robbed in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon by three boys, and three who are alleged to have been the robbers were locked up yesterday in the Atlantic Avenue Station. They will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court to-day. They are Arthur Hegeman, seventeen years old, of 57 Rochester Avenue; Edward Marean, fourteen, of 1,838 Atlantic Avenue, and James Brennan of 1,117 St. Mark's Avenue.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ennis of 588 Herkimer Street hired three boys to clean the snow from the walk in front of the house. While they were working Mrs. Ennis's little daughter, Helen, was playing nearby. Presently Mrs. Ennis came out and called the child to the door. Handing her a pocketbook which contained a ten-dollar bill, some change, and a list of groceries, the mother told Helen to go to the grocer's and get the articles mentioned on the list.

As Helen passed out, holding the pocketbook, the boys eyed it greedily. Mrs. Ennis, who lingered at the door, noticed that they stopped work, looked after the girl, and whispered together. Just as her suspicions were beginning to be aroused the boys suddenly ran out into the street and after the child. As she reached the gate she saw the largest of the boys run up to Helen, snatch the pocketbook from her hand, and dash off, followed by the others. She attempted to catch them, but they soon distanced her and disappeared down a side street.

Mrs. Ennis reported the robbery. Detective Price and Acting Detective McCurdy arrested the boys from her description, in the stationhouse Marean broke down and admitted that he was one of the boy highwaymen. The money, he said, had all been spent, a good deal of it having gone for candy. The other boys denied that they had anything to do with the case, although Marean implicated them.

FIVE SCHOOLGIRLS SEARCHED.

One Child Lost a Ring, and Suspicion Fell on Them—One Girl Taken from School.

Parents of children attending Public School No. 70 in Brooklyn are indignant over a strange performance which was indulged in at the school on Wednesday, and at least one of the children involved has been taken away from the institution. Under orders from Principal George B. Edwards, five little girls were forcibly searched to find if any of them had stolen a ring from another child. A complaint will be made to the Board of Education and an investigation demanded.

On Wednesday Constance Kennard, a little girl in the seventh grammar grade, reported that she had lost a gold ring set with a garnet and two or three small diamonds. The children sitting near her were Millie Cook, Nora Hamer, Olivette Holleran, Anna Knox, and Mabel Rhodes. Miss Lord, the teacher, at once reported the loss to Principal Edwards, and he directed that the five children be searched.

They were taken into the teachers' room and there searched. They fought, struggled, protested, and cried, but the search was relentlessly gone through with. The ring was not found.

Four of the children, frightened and ashamed, returned to the classroom and tried to avert their eyes from the curious gaze of their companions. The fifth, Millie Cook, ran crying out of the building and went home. She did not return to the school, and on Friday her aunt, Mrs. Amelia Burns, went to the building and demanded her report book. Mr. Edwards at first refused to give it up, and asked that Millie be allowed to finish the term, but Mrs. Burns replied, "She shall never set foot in this school again." The book was surrendered. To-day Millie will enter another school.

Nora Hamer was so much worked up over the affair that she cried herself into hysterics. All the parents are extremely indignant, and a thorough investigation of the case will be insisted upon.

"GREEN GOODS" MAN CAUGHT.

A Sharper and a Country-Looking Personage Arrested in Hoboken.

While Patrolman John McKenna of Hoboken was passing along Washington Street yesterday he saw two men, one of whom was a typical countryman, while the other seemed to be a sharper. The latter carried a satchel. They went into William Trautwein's saloon, 229 Washington Street. When they came out McKenna called the barkeeper to the side door and asked him if he had noted anything suspicious in the conduct of the two men. The barkeeper said the countryman had asked his friend for the satchel, and the latter said it would be given to him on the train.

McKenna at once telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Patrolman Michael Fallon was sent to his aid, with instructions to arrest both men. When the men saw the officers following them they separated and ran, but were caught after a short chase.

At Police Headquarters the man who carried the satchel described himself as George Johnson, a broker, of Fortieth Street, New York. He refused to give the number at which he lived. His companion said he was Frank Andrus, twenty-three years old, of 1,406 Baldwin Avenue, Elmira, N. Y. He had $15 in his pockets and a telegram signed "Johnson," telling him to meet Johnson in a Bowery saloon. Andrus denied that he came here to purchase green goods.

Johnson had in his pockets $111 in genuine notes and a loaded revolver. In the satchel were sixteen packages of green paper cut to the size of banknotes. There was no money of any kind in the satchel. Johnson refused to make any statement. He was locked up as a suspicious character, and Andrus was held as a witness.

Johnson's picture was found in the New York Rogue's Gallery. He is known to the police in this city as a "green-goods" worker.

KILLED BY ILLUMINATING GAS.

Henry Probach's Wife Insists that He Did Not Commit Suicide.

Henry Probach, fifty-nine years old, died from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas in his rooms at 59 East Eleventh Street yesterday. Probach was a member of the firm of Probach Brothers, women's tailors, at 64 East Eleventh Street, and lived with his wife on the first floor of No. 59. His wife went to church at 9 A. M. and returned at 11 o'clock to find her husband lying on a couch in the living room, which was filled with gas. The man was unconscious, and Mrs. Probach summoned Dr. John W. Travail of 55 East Eleventh Street, who worked over the patient an hour vainly trying to resuscitate him.

Mrs. Probach refused to believe that her husband had committed suicide, and insisted that his death was due to accident, asserting that he had unwittingly broken the connection between the gas tube and an improvised gas fixture, which was fastened to the wall over his head. In the room where he was found there is no arrangement for gas, and Mr. Probach had put up a temporary fixture, which he had attached to a tube leading from the fixture in the kitchen. This tube ran just over the couch on which Probach was lying, and might have been disconnected by him if he had lifted up his arm while asleep. Mrs. Probach said that her husband was in good circumstances, that his domestic life was happy, and that he had no reason for killing himself.

TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

The Postmaster at Toomsborough Shoots His Persecutor.

SANDERSVILLE, Jan. 30.—As the result of his objection to the new Republican Postmaster, Mark W. Pournelle, at Toomsborough, near here, Dr. Jenkins of that place was shot and fatally wounded by that official last night. Pournelle has resided in this section for some time, and was known as a quiet, law-abiding citizen. A week or two ago he discovered that the Post Office at Toomsborough was vacant, and on applying for the place was appointed.

For some reason Jenkins was dissatisfied with the appointment, and did not hesitate to demonstrate his displeasure. He annoyed Pournelle in every petty manner he could think of, and made his life miserable, but Pournelle endured the persecution, thinking to overcome it by his good nature. A day or two ago Dr. Jenkins issued some circulars referring to the new appointee as a thief and employing other very uncomplimentary epithets. On learning this, Pournelle instituted a search for Jenkins. Last night they met on the public square, and after a heated conversation, which was heard by no one outside of the interested parties, Pournelle drew his weapon and shot the physician, inflicting a wound which probably will prove mortal. Pournelle is upheld in his action by the people of the community.

MRS. MIX LEAVES MR. MIX.

Latter Will Ask to Have His Marriage Annulled on the Ground of Bigamy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Maude Shaw of Cambridge, Mass., who eloped two months ago with Harry Collier Mix of Chicago and married him at Buffalo, has left his home and returned to Cambridge, where her mother says she will stay. Mix probably will begin proceedings to annul the marriage on the ground of bigamy.

After the elopement and marriage, the fact became known that two years ago Miss Shaw had gone through a marriage ceremony with Frank F. Farwell at Providence, R. I. At first she denied this and explained that the marriage was a "mock" one, in which she and Farwell had taken part to win a bet. But later it was alleged that examination of the records showed the marriage was regular—performed by a well-known minister in the presence of witnesses. The bride, it was alleged, had signed all the necessary papers, and her father's written consent was on file.

Mix still stood by his wife, and Farwell remained silent when these facts were published. But last week a relative of Miss Shaw came here and took her back to Massachusetts.

Alleged Woman Poisoner.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Jan. 30.—A Mrs. Canavan, living in the Parish of Kent, is under arrest on the charge that she poisoned to death her sister. It is alleged she put strychnine in her sister's tea.

Oneonta Farmer Kills Himself.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—James Stanhouse, a well-to-do farmer, killed himself to-day with his shotgun just after getting ready to go to church.

CHILKOOT ROAD COMPLETED.

Aerial Line Shortens the Trip from Tidewater to Lake Linderman from a Month to a Day.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 30.—Hugh C. Wallace, President of the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation Company, has received advices of the completion of the company's aerial railway over Chilkoot Pass to Lake Linderman. This marks a new era for Klondike travel, as the time between tidewater and the headwaters of the Yukon River is shortened from a month to one day, besides removing the peril and hardships.

The company has made a contract with the Canadian Government, at 15 cents per pound, for transportation of all its freight for the mounted police from Dyea to Lake Linderman.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

Canadian Customs Post to Be Established at Lake Bennett.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—A dispute has arisen between the Canadian and United States officers at Lake Bennett in regard to the boundary line. The facts have been reported to the Government here and some immediate action undoubtedly will be taken to make it clearly understood by those going into the Yukon that the moment they pass the summit they are within British territory.

The Canadian customs post at Tagish was established there as a convenient point to intercept all persons going down the Yukon, but if a large number of people congregate at Lake Bennett, it is quite possible that goods may change hands there or be consumed before Tagish is reached, and it is probable, therefore, that the first customs post of the Canadian Government will be established at Lake Bennett, leaving the one at Tagish second.

The Steamer Kala Wrecked.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 30.—The steamer Warrimoo from Honolulu brings news of the wreck of the steamer Kala, with a cargo of sugar. She ran on a reef. The steamer and cargo are a total loss. The loss on the steamer was $25,000, fully insured. The Kala belonged to the Inter-Island Company, and the sugar was consigned to M. F. Grinbaum & Co.

Australians for the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 30.—The steamer Warrimoo has arrived from Australia and Hawaii. She brought eighteen miners from Australia on their way to the Klondike.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED

Six Men Charged with the Murder of the Rathburns in Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Six members of what is known as the Storms gang are now under arrest charged with complicity in the murder of Mrs. Rathburn and her daughter, whose bodies were found yesterday. Blood stains were found on the clothing of Storms, the leader. A lad named Peterson to-day told the police that he called at the home of the Rathburns several weeks ago and found two men there. One of them, he said, asked Mary Rathburn to fix his tie, and the boy afterward identified the tie found on the body of Mary Rathburn as the one he had noticed that night.

The supposition is that the girl tore the tie from her assailant in the struggle for her life. Young Peterson also picked out the man Storms from a number of prisoners, and declared he was the man who wore the tie on the night he called at the Rathburn home. The police also say they have information that threats were made by members of the Storms gang against the Rathburns.

MILK DEALERS AFFRONTED.

Will Fight Against the Imposition of Licenses in Hoboken.

Three hundred milk dealers of Hoboken are entering into a fight with the Board of Health of that city. The board recently passed an ordinance requiring each dealer to take out a license. This, it was claimed, would insure the serving of good milk, as any dealer caught serving impure or poor milk would lose his license.

Eighty dealers have complied with the regulation, but the rest refuse. The board has directed Mr. Allen, its counsel, to collect the licenses and the fines for failure to pay. The milk dealers are forming an association and will fight the matter. They claim the ordinance is illegal.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29⅛
Flour, Minnesota, patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.05 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.80
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.10
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.95
Tin	13.85
Lead	3.60
Spelter	3.95

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.70@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.00; Spring specials, $3.35; yellow corn, 27⅞c; do, patents, $4.50@$4.80; straights, $4.20@$4.40; bakers', $3.50@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 91@94¾c; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.02; No. 2 corn, 27⅞c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25@$1.31; Prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per barrel, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb., $4.82½@$4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.77½@$4.97½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cut-loaf, 5.89c; granulated, 5.39c.

COTTON.

The cotton market showed considerable stability Saturday in the face of a combination of adverse features. Liquidation of long accounts was quite active, largely as the result of a decline of 1@1-64d in futures at Liverpool and disappointing spot sales in that market. After opening at a decline of 1@2 points, our market further declined 2@3 points under the adverse conditions referred to, but subsequently developed considerable rallying force as the result of renewed claims, confirmed by reports indicating larger attention to wheat and other cereals at the expense of cotton planting. Fears that this would lead to higher Liverpool cables to-day caused a partial reaction, and the market closed steady, with the net decline reduced to 2@3 points. Total sales, futures, 62,500 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.69	5.69	5.67	5.68@5.69
March	5.74	5.74	5.71	5.72@ ..
April	5.77	5.77	5.75	5.75@5.76
May	5.79	5.80	5.77	5.78@5.79
June	5.83	5.83	5.82	5.81@5.82
July	5.86	5.86	5.84	5.85@5.86
August	5.89	5.90	5.87	5.88@ ..
September	..	..	..	5.88@5.89
October	5.89	5.89	5.88	5.89@5.90
November	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92@5.93

Southern markets, middling: Galveston, 5½c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5 5-16c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 5¾c; Memphis, 5 5-16c; Augusta, 5½@5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. January, 3101⁄64s; January-February, 309⅛s; February-March, 309b; March-April, 309⅛s; April-May, 310s; May-June, 3101⁄64s; June-July, 311⅛s; July-August, 312b; August-September, 313s; September-October, 313½b; October-November, 314b; November-December, 314½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼
May	98⅞	99⅝	98⅝	98⅞
July	91	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	34⅞
May	34½	34½	34⅝	34⅝
July	..	..	..	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	..	..	..	108
May	97¼	98	96⅝	96⅞
July	86¾	87	86	86⅝
Corn—				
January	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27½
May	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
July	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	23¼
May	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24
July	23	23	22⅝	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Liberal offerings of long wheat again on Saturday prevented the market from maintaining its early bullish features, and final official prices were ¼@½c below Friday night. There was not much snap to trading at any time, and comparatively little support except from shorts. Cables were conflicting, those from Liverpool showing ¼@⅝d advance on near months and ⅛@⅜d decline on late, while French markets closed 10@30 points net lower. Foreign houses sold moderately. On the curb still lower prices prevailed, May selling off to 97⅝c under constant efforts to unload long wheat, some of it representing portions of extensive May holdings, and others sales by scalpers who had accumulated small lines on the early spurt which carried May to 99⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—No. 1 Northern, 97½@98c; No. 2 Spring, 90@92c; May, 96⅛.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—January, 96c; May, 94¾c; July, 94½c; No. 1 hard, 97¼c; No. 1 Northern, 96¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 29.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 95¾c; January, 95¾c; May, 95½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 86⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29@29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 30@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 56@58c; No. 1 Western, 57@58½c, nominal, free on board, afloat, New York. BARLEY—87c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Close: Barley, No. 3, 27⅝@42c. Rye, 47½c; May, 40@29½c. Flax, $1.27; Northwest, $1.31; May, $1.28. Timothy, cash and January, $2.80; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra, No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye flour—Kilndried, $1.90@$2 10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. Feed, 40, 60 and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 67½@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 36@36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Flour, first patents, $4.75@$4.85; second patents, $4.60@$4.70; first clears, $3.85@$4.05; second clears, $2.80@$3.

Provisions.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5½c; 12 lb, 5⅝c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜c; pickled hams, 7¼c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c. TALLOW—3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.10c; city lard, 4.75@4.80c; refined, South America, 5.75c; Continent, 5.35c; Brazil, kegs, 6.00c; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾@4⅞c; city lard, stearine, 5¾c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Close: Pork, January, 9.80c; May, 10c; July, 10.10c. Lard, January, 4.80@4.82½c; May, 4.87½@4.90c; July, 4.97½c. Ribs, January, 4.90c; May, 4.92½c; July, 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 58s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was exceptionally slow, sales for the entire session reaching only 1,750 bags, with trading confined to December at $6.15 and March at $5.75. The market closes exactly as it opened—steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
July	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
September	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
October	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
November	..	..	..	6.05@6.15
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 8$400. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre closed ½f. net advance; total sales, 6,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 37.75; June, 38.00; July, 38.00; August, 38.25; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 39.00; Rio, No. 7 8$000.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c; prime crude, free on board at mills, 15½@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; winter grades, 24@26c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 28@30c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c, American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, 13½@14c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@25c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Cutch, and Vicanere, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, ordinary, 15@16c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—At the auction sales of woo. to-day there were offered 12,635 bales. The attendance was good and there was an active demand. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales—1,400 bales; scoured, 1s 3½d@1s 6d; greasy, 6¾@9½d. Queensland—1,800 bales; scoured, 1s ½d@1s 4½d; greasy, 6¼@10½d. Victoria—3,500 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½d@1s 5d. South Australia—600 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d@1s 3d; greasy, 5@9d. West Australia—2,200 bales; scoured, 11¼d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4¾@9d. New Zealand—2,400 bales; scoured, 6¾d@1s 1½d; greasy, 6½@11½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—700 bales; scoured, 8½d@1s 5½d; greasy, 4¾@7½d. The arrivals for the next series of sales, which opens on March 15, aggregate thus far 90,115 bales, including 16,500 bales forwarded direct.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65. Oil, barrels, $3.20. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars, 34½c; machines, 84½@34¾c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.47½; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60@$1.62½; G, $1.70@$1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95@$2; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; WG, $2.60@$2.65; WW, $3@$3.05.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Resin, $1.15@$1.20.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—Turpentine, 32c; Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.
CALVES—City dressed veals, 10½@12½c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.37½; dressed mutton 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.
HOGS—$4@$4.30.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

77—Sill vs. United States.
78—United States vs. Sill.
79—Hall vs. Steamtug Andrew J. White.
80—Hoboken Ferry Co. vs. same.
81—Grace vs. Browne.
82—Warner vs. Penoyer.
83—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steamship Sandfield.
84—N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R Co. vs. Sayles.
85—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Greene.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. Elevated Ry. Co.

Motion calendar.
1—Dick vs. McKelman.
2—Eastman vs. Getz.
3—Sigafus vs. Porter.
4—Lehigh & Hudson R. R. Co. vs. Marchant.
5—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Francis.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Hae vs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co.
2—Wah vs. same.
3—Kee vs. same.
4—Doelger vs. Walsh.
5—Straley vs. Steinhardt.
6—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
7—Emery vs. Galvin.
8—Froman vs. Aspell.
9—Dilworth vs. Aspell.
10—Wetmore vs. Stromeyer.
11—Bailly vs. Klanmeyer.
12—Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank vs. Hulbert Brothers Co.
13—Gibble vs. Wagstaff.
14—Moses vs. Hoffman.
15—Stegmann vs. Stegmann.
16—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
17—Ehret vs. Theiss.
18—Hammel vs. Schlesner.
19—Man. Beef Co. vs. Thompson.
20—Trahn vs. Trahn.
21—Moore vs. Winans.
22—Hayes vs. Kerr.
23—Hille brandt vs. Avery.
24—Valentine vs. Valentine.
25—Light vs. Hogan.
26—Brown vs. Tenney.
27—R. J. Gunning Co. vs. Baker.
28—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
29—Taylor vs. Copper River Mining Co.
30—Schneider vs. Zucker.
31—Arnow vs. Farley.
32—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Fisher.
33—Darrin vs. Hamilton.
34—Rondyne vs. Walton.
35—Nardine vs. Duff.
36—First Nat. Bank of Hartford vs. Wheeler.
37—Cattaberry vs. Knox.
38—Drinker vs. Cabot.
39—Koch vs. Koch.
40—Mayers vs. Sursheimer.
41—Cohen vs. Cohen.
42—Arnow vs. McSorley.
43—King vs. Fellows.
44—Benninger vs. Hero.
45—Iselin vs. Henlein.
46—People, &c., vs. Forster.
47—Duffy vs. McLaughlin.
48—Baker vs. Hirschfield.
49—Klotz vs. McLaughlin.
50—Spratt vs. Syms.
51—Matter of Halsey.
52—Steers vs. Hoffmel.
53—Central Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Kelley Mining Co.
54—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
55—Albany Venetian Blind Co. vs. Turner.
56—Ker vs. Striker.
57—In re Schaefer.
58—In re Fraser.
59—German Savings B'k vs. Bonner.
60—Emerson vs. Rogers.
61—Rose vs. Hansen.
62—Jossmers vs. Walker.
63—Radley vs. Boehm.
64—Noirit vs. Tamsen.
65—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
66—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Sullivan.
67—Same vs. La Tour.
68—People, &c., vs. Piester.
69—Sauer vs. Allen.
70—In re Crotona Av.
71—In re Wyskoff.
72—In re Gleason.
73—In re Thompson.
74—Downs vs. Morris.
75—In re Sydney.
76—In re Stimmel.
77—Garafolo vs. Scott.
78—Antony vs. Runk.
79—Breese vs. Mahoney.
80—Gallagher vs. Hemlon.
81—Manning vs. Rogers.
82—Polan vs. Arnold.
83—Bartlett vs. Connell.
84—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
85—Ketcham vs. Martin.
86—Stock vs. Stock.
87—Johnson vs. Foster.
88—In re Sears.
89—Velten vs. De Bonia.
90—In re Nelson Av.
91—In re Boscobel Av.
92—In re Cromwell Av.
93—In re Abbe.
94—Rollins vs. Samuel.
95—Pollman vs. Livingston.
96—In re Smith.
97—Phelps vs. Phelps.
98—Chevra vs. Chevra.
99—In re Mandelstein.
100—George vs. Joy.
101—Phillip vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
102—De Cesair vs. same.
103—McLaughlin vs. same.
104—Bluth vs. Bluth.
105—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
106—Jacob Hoffman Brg. Co. vs. Novy.
107—Mendelsohn vs. Swartz.
108—Inman vs. East River Silk Co.
109—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
110—Krausham vs. Krausham.
111—Levy vs. Passavant.
112—Smyth vs. Partitt.
113—People, &c., vs. Friedman.
114—In re Rice-Blake Lumber Co.
115—Reilly vs. Kerr.
116—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Joan—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PROMPT.

The leaders of the majority in the House have done well to resolve to put the Teller resolution promptly to death to-day.

There is no need of much talk on such a subject. Every member of the House knows as well what he ought to do, or what he intends to do, whether he ought or not, as he would after a week of debate. It will be as easy for the stronger men on each side to state their views in brief speeches as in long ones. The resolution is purely a political manifestation by the extreme silver men, made in the hope of disconcerting or confusing the Republicans—of "putting them in a hole," as the elegant phrase is. Such a movement is best met by sharp, immediate, and decisive action.

We venture to hope, however, that Mr. REED will feel free to take ten minutes of the time allotted to speaking to tell the country how wicked and absurd this fooling with the National credit is at this moment.

THE DUMB SENATORS FROM NEW YORK.

In the recent series of votes on the Teller resolution in the Senate Mr. MURPHY of this State voted steadily wrong; Mr. PLATT, on the contrary, voted right; in the vigorous debate which went on for ten days preceding the vote the voice of neither Senator was heard. This is not the sort of service the great commercial and financial State is entitled to.

Of course, the record of Senator MURPHY is very much the worse. He happens to be the representative of the party that had just carried an election in the State by a very heavy majority, and his duty toward the State is therefore a little more conspicuous if not plainer. When he refused to vote that the parity of value in gold and silver money of the United States should be preserved he knew that there is a very insignificant fraction of the voters of the State in either party whose convictions are not outraged by that vote. He ought also to know, as a business man, that there is not one citizen of the State whose interests are not directly attacked by that vote. When he refused to vote that until an international bimetallic agreement can be had the present gold standard should be maintained he must have known that what is true of the former vote is equally true of the latter. And when he voted outright for the nefarious Teller resolution approving the payment of the bonds of the United States in a forty-five-cent silver dollar there was no excuse and no decent explanation of his course. All that he could say in defense of it is, we suppose, that he was voting with his party. His party was wrong, hopelessly and stupidly wrong, and he ought to have voted, not with it, but with his State and against it. However, Mr. MURPHY did about what we might expect from his past. He is a dull, uninformed, narrow man of low and selfish purpose, and any appeal to his intelligence or to his fidelity to the broad interests of his State would be in vain; it would hardly be understood.

Of Senator PLATT we have less cause of complaint because he did vote right at every stage. But the people of New York cannot regard with entire contentment the service of a Senator whose voice is heard in the Senate only in response to the roll call. The habit of speech has been much abused in the Senate, but debate there still has value. It is the place whence, more than from any other, argument, instruction, appeal by able men, can secure a hearing before the people and have their effect on public opinion. In the discussion of the Teller resolution and the sophistries and falsehoods by which it was sustained, this was shown by the speeches of Senators ALLISON of Iowa, NELSON of Minnesota, FAIRBANKS of Indiana, FORAKER of Ohio, HOAR of Massachusetts, ALDRICH of Rhode Island, PLATT of Connecticut—to mention only the more prominent. None of these States—we might almost say not all of them combined—can have so strong an interest in the formation of a sound popular opinion on finance as has New York. Certainly no State is entitled to have its voice heard in the Senate more clearly and effectively. Mr. PLATT is, unfortunately, the only man who can perform that service, and he persistently neglects it. Nor is it any excuse that he is not a gifted orator. Oratory is not needed; it is not even very useful. What is required is the plain, clear, intelligent talk of men of knowledge and experience in practical discussion. This much Mr. PLATT could give us without difficulty if he would take the time and the trouble, but he will not. It is a loss to his State and no credit to him.

FINANCES IN STREET CLEANING.

In some of the smaller cities of the United States the street lamps are not lighted on nights when the moon is scheduled to shine. In the City of New York the custom has been established of not removing snow from the streets when the sun is expected to shine.

Mr. JAMES MCCARTNEY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, determined on Saturday morning not to order the contractor to begin removing the snow. He is reported to have said that it would cost at least $25,000 to remove it; the city was "hard up" just now, and it would be better to let the snow lie until the sun melted it without expense to the city.

It was not a heavy snow. But even a light snow in the streets of this big city may cause several hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage through the delay, loss, and obstruction of business it occasions, not to mention the injury to health from allowing it to melt in the streets.

Mr. MCCARTNEY'S economy comes high. He ought to apply his frugal mind diligently to the study of the Scriptural teaching about the gnat and the camel.

Still, the Commissioner appears to be a man of ideas. He has an idea that in the future snow is to be disposed of by melting machines. "We are seeking the best snow melters," he said to a reporter; "I am satisfied that they are the appliances to solve the snow problem." He describes the melting machine as his fancy pictures it forth:

"It will be a large wagon, that can be driven into the end of the street and move forward as fast as shovelers can work. When the end of each block has been reached the snow will be gone and in the sewers in the shape of water."

If the Commissioner of Street Cleaning will employ some competent engineer or man of science to figure out for him the cost of operating this machine he will get some very useful information. It is a simple problem. First find out the cost of a unit of heat, that is, how much coal or naphtha or kindling wood it takes to convert one ton of snow into water. Then multiply the cost of the quantity of fuel required by the number of tons of snow to be removed, making a duly large allowance for heat units wasted in warming up the thankless air.

If the Street Cleaning Commissioner should make the discovery that it would be cheaper to hire men to carry the snow to Harlem in mustard spoons, we presume he would not invest heavily in melting machines.

FOOLED BY TURKEY.

It looks as if Mr. SHERMAN himself had taken charge of our relations with Turkey. He is, we should say, the only man in the Administration who, knowing the facts, would be so indifferent to the impression they are making on the civilized world, the only one for whom the crafty feebleness of the Turk would be too much to cope with.

We have been heaping up causes of complaint against Turkey for a good many years, and our Government has generally treated them in a rather perfunctory fashion. But the cases now pending are peculiar in two things: The outrages on American citizens were not only not repressed by the Turkish authorities, but Turkish soldiers took part in them and Turkish officials sanctioned them; the claims for indemnity by the United States Government are distinctly formulated and rest on these facts. Why, then, should not our Government proceed to act upon them?

It is said that there is no haste. But the haste is a thing of the past. It is no longer a question of investigation, but of action. Our Government has satisfied itself of the justice of the claims and has presented them to the Porte. The thing to do now is to collect them.

It is said that our policy is not warlike, and that we must proceed deliberately in order to justify ourselves in the opinion of mankind. If this means that we are never to assert our rights by a show of force, it is nonsense. Had we always gone on that principle, we should have no rights to assert. If we are to go on that principle, the rights we have will soon disappear amid the general contempt of our contemporaries. There is not the slightest probability that a show of force in this case would bring on hostilities. On the contrary, it would surely lead to lasting peace by the Sultan complying with our just demands. But suppose that the Sultan should resist. The seizure of a port and the collection of the indemnity through its revenues would be a matter of short time, when we could retire. If more serious work were involved, the European powers would compel the Sultan to yield rather than to bring on complications with which they do not care to deal.

The outrages committed on American citizens at Harpoot and Marash were of the most grievous and shameful character. It is true that the victims were missionaries; that, in the minds of some, seems to render their rights less sacred; but they were American citizens for whom their Government had obtained from the Porte the right to pursue their calling in peace and in security for both property and person. Had the Porte chosen to exclude them, we could have had no quarrel; that is the privilege of any Government; but it did not exclude them. It admitted them, permitted them to purchase property, found schools, and pursue their perfectly disinterested calling on a considerable scale, under an obligation as solemn as any Government can assume to protect them. It did not protect them, but allowed them to be outraged in the presence of and with the aid of its own officials and soldiery.

If there ever was a case in which the duty of our Government was as plain as day it is this. Why is it shirked? Why are Mr. SHERMAN and President MCKINLEY letting themselves be fooled by the Turk? Do they realize that in thousands of Christian homes their conduct is regarded as weak, cowardly, humiliating?

MR. LOUD AND THE CARRIERS.

We are glad to see that Mr. LOUD, Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House, thinks that he did not swear at the Brooklyn gentlemen who visited him on public business the other day. This shows that if, in a moment of weakness, he did use the violent language attributed to him, he now sees the impropriety of it, which is the main point, so far as manners are concerned. Mr. LOUD has done so much good work in so faithful and intelligent a fashion that we should be sorry for anything that marred his influence or his reputation, and the incident as reported was so extremely disagreeable that we are glad he can disavow any intention of being rude—a fault more than usually painful to citizens of Greater New York at present.

But we trust that Mr. LOUD will not adhere to the mistaken view he announced in our dispatches of yesterday. He said: "The business proposition is that the cost of the service ought to be reduced in the country. The manner of reduction is a matter entirely in the hands of the Post Office Department. If a reduction can be made in Brooklyn without impairing the efficiency of the service I suppose the Postmaster General will make it there. At all events, he must decide where the money can be saved." This really begs the question. The Post Office Department has asked for a deficiency appropriation to cover the free-delivery service. If it is to be denied on the ground that the cost of the general service throughout the country must be reduced, that raises the questions whether such reduction is really necessary; if it be, whether it cannot be made better in other ways, requiring the sanction of law and not within the discretion of the Postmaster General; and whether, instead of reducing cost, or in addition to it, the revenues cannot be increased. All these are legislative questions, and as to the last of them Mr. LOUD himself has very distinct and very sound views. Why will he not press them? If he can, for instance, cut down the extravagant and costly second-class expenditure; or if he can secure the consolidation of neighboring offices and a corresponding reduction of force; or if he can repeal the four-year tenure of the fourth-class offices and save the department the great expense of educating some thousands of Postmasters every four years, there will be plenty of money for the free delivery in the large cities. There are many ways of settling this business, all better than crippling a branch of the service which is distinctly profitable because it increases the best-paying kind of mail matter.

THE TOO SUBMISSIVE GERMANS.

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" demanded PATRICK HENRY of the Convention of Delegates in the Old Church in Richmond on March 28, 1775. The question was answered not long afterward in Independence Hall and on the battlefields of the Revolution.

The people of Germany answer the question the other way. The chains gall, but life and peace are boons they are loath to put in jeopardy.

The imprisonment of Herr TROJAN, the editor of the comic paper Kladderadatsch, for publishing a cartoon humorously satirical of one of Emperor WILHELM'S idiotic speeches "has aroused the deepest resentment throughout Germany," we are told, "but no one dare give expression to his feelings in the matter."

When no one dares, no one is free. No man's house is his castle, there is no liberty of speech or of the press. The nation backslides into the Dark Ages, and any crackbrained expounder of the divine right idea who comes along can put his foot on the neck of the people and keep it there.

Of course, if the Germans love to crouch and cower before their Kaiser; if they are content to hold their tongues and stay their pens, and if they don't mind going to jail now and then for a joke or an article, it is nobody's business but their own. But we fail to understand how their resentment can be "deep" and yet nobody dare to open his head about the cause of it.

A people of spirit who knew what liberty was and really loved it would grievously mishandle any consecrated person who attempted to treat them as the German Kaiser treats his too submissive subjects.

NOT CREDITABLE.

A profound silence seems to be maintained at the White House concerning the removal of R. E. PRESTON, late Director of the Mint, whose place has been filled with an Iowa man recommended by Senators ALLISON and GEAR, and said by a Washington newspaper to be a "good bimetallist." Why a "good" bimetallist we do not pretend to understand. It would have been intelligible if the newspaper had said that he was a "good Republican."

Mr. PRESTON has been a Democrat and a gold man. He has not made much parade of his politics. He has never hesitated to express the opinion that bimetallism is a sham as it is taught by most politicians. It is his belief, and he has uttered it very plainly, that all silver countries will eventually become gold standard countries, and that Mexico will be one of the earliest to abandon the silver standard.

At the time that Mr. HANNA, now a Senator from the State of Ohio, was employing all the eloquence and restraining power at his command to persuade the delegates to St. Louis to avoid a gold declaration in the National platform, and to accept, with the hope of holding the silver men from the mountain States, a money plank after the pattern of the Republicans of Indiana, and was assuring his callers that such a plank would be pleasing to the candidate who was to be nominated, Mr. PRESTON, quite indifferent to the acts of the convention, and quite innocent of responsibility for the increasing demand among the Republican delegates for a straight declaration for gold, was attending to the duties for which he had been named for a term of five years.

These duties include supervision of the mints; the distribution of silver coin, and the charges to be collected of depositors; the purchase of silver bullion and the allotment of its coinage, and the preparation of two reports, one for the fiscal year and one for the calendar year, showing the production of the precious metals. It has been admitted by Republicans, who spoke at a time when they were most appreciative, that the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year 1895 was so useful a compendium of information about metals and coinage that it should be considered one of the campaign documents that contributed to the defeat of WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

While Mr. PRESTON'S term is yet unfinished, and without a whisper to him to convey the idea that his work has been badly done or neglected, or that he has perverted opportunity to strengthen the gold cause, the President asked him to resign, and promptly sent the name of his successor to the Senate. Prior to that action the only recent criticisms heard of Mr. PRESTON were those uttered by Senator WOLCOTT and others, who have assumed a rather menacing attitude toward the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, but it would be attributing to the President very small and insufficient grounds for his removal of Mr. PRESTON to assume that it was made in consequence of his too literal reliance upon a belief that the President is determined to maintain the gold standard.

A "brutal but frank" notice to Mr. PRESTON that a political exigency compelled the President to put out an avowed gold standard man and to put in a good Republican would have been more agreeable, we believe, to a man who has been so clear, sound, and unwavering in his office as Mr. PRESTON, than the course the President chose to take. In the absence of apparent motive, and finding nothing against Mr. PRESTON except the aversion entertained for him by silver standard men, we must conclude that the President has made the change purely for political reasons. He put out a Democrat because he wanted to put in a Republican. It is not an act that reflects credit on the Administration.

"For the development of this city's open-air rapid transit to be left in the hands of a Mugwump commission of demonstrated incapacity, of not the most delicate sense of the restraints and responsibilities of public officers, and self-dedicated to an underground tunnel, is a grand absurdity."—The Sun.

The people did the dedicating by a vote of three to one. Still, if Mr. PLATT and the City Administration want to bounce the Rapid Transit Commissioners we suppose they will do it and let the people whistle. It would be awkward and unpleasant, though, if after the commission was destroyed, open-air rapid-transit should be shelved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers fondly imagine that students desirous of making an exhaustive study of municipal misgovernment, and all its possibilities of brutal ignorance, reckless indifference, and shameless corruption, cannot do better than search the annals of this city. Therein are New Yorkers much mistaken, and their belief is only another illustration of that metropolitan conceit about which there is so much complaint from the residents of other parts of the country. For, rich as we are in memories—and examples—of rapacity, combined with incompetence, it is really in the small towns just beyond the city limits that the ablest professors and practitioners of the art of misgovernment are to-day to be found. Let the students mentioned above go to New Rochelle, for instance, and listen to the howl of anger, ridiculous because futile, which has just been raised by the village taxpayers against the gang of barbarians that has been allowed to seize the local offices. The place is one to which nature has been more than kind, and it might easily be made as beautiful as any village in New England, or in Old England, either, for that matter. Instead, it is in great part a very marvel of ugliness, and to add the finishing touch to this dismal spectacle many of the most important residential avenues and streets have now been handed over as a gift (?) to electric light and telephone companies to use and misuse as they choose. The result is that huge masts, a very forest in number, make each side of these highways look like a gigantic picket fence. They stand so close that a man standing with outstretched arms can, in a multitude of instances, reach from one of these wooden outrages to the next, and every piece of abutting property has been injured to the extent of thousands of dollars. The owners foam with rage—and do nothing; the Village President calmly earns his salary as a bank clerk, and the Supervisors sneer at the helpless victims of their profitable villainy. Such is rural life!

—So unanimous has been the angry denunciation excited by the sordid conspiracy against the Health Board, into which a part of the County Medical Society has entered, that the doctors implicated in it seem to have been reduced to becoming silence. They were much astonished doubtless at finding that the press and the public were not willing to accept as true any assertions however absurd that men with "regular" diplomas chose to make in regard to the treatment or the neglect of disease; perhaps they are virtuously indignant because their motives have not only been questioned, but have been described as the very reverse of high. If this is so, they have only themselves to thank, and one may hope that the experience will give them a much needed hint that doctors are no longer regarded as the possessors of a mysterious and infallible knowledge, and therefore entitled to monopolize all authority on matters of health and sanitation. It is easy to understand why they are restive under the control of a department headed by a layman. The same feeling exists among army and navy officers, and they often chafe at the necessity of obeying the orders of a Secretary chosen from civil life, but the Nation at large is thoroughly content with the existing situation in all these cases. The army is an admirable institution, so is the navy, and so is that close corporation known as the medical profession, but each of them takes itself a little too seriously, and is more than a little unwilling to admit certain inexorable facts, especially the fact that it must be considered not absolutely and from the standpoint of its own interests, but only in its relation to the vastly greater interests of the public as a whole.

—Two vases of peculiar interest to archaeologists have recently been secured for the Smithsonian Institution. They formed part of a collection made by a resident of Memphis, who excavated many Indian mounds on the west side of the Mississippi, in Arkansas. One of the vases is six inches high. At the top is an opening about two inches across, and the bottom is intact. It is made from red clay. The most interesting feature of the utensil, however, is the human face which is on one side of the vase. This is perfect in every detail; it resembles a death mask, and there is some reason to believe that it really shows the type characteristic of the mound builders. The effigy presents a face with closed eyes, and may be that of a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age or a girl a little older. The lips are protruding and slightly thick. The mouth is half open, as would be in the case of a corpse. The cheek bones are high, while the forehead and cheeks themselves are finely reproduced. The nose is as perfect, or more perfect, perhaps, than if carved from marble by the hands of a sculptor. The organ is small, aquiline, and thin. None of the physiognomy of the African race is shown, and the characteristics are not altogether of an Indian type. While the ears are on the vase, they have been plainly molded and affixed to it, as they are not as perfect as the other parts. The forehead is apparently well shaped. The whole face is broad, as would happen, perhaps, as the result of the way in which it had been reproduced. The whole expression of the face is one of deathlike repose. The other vase is much like this one, but is evidently not a death mask, and so is less interesting.

PERSONAL.

—Better arguments than those which Gen. MILES presents might have been found, perhaps, for the retention of Governors Island by the nation as a military post. He says that it is needed as a last defense against foreign enemies, and advises the expenditure of a lot of money in replacing the present toy fort with real fortifications. This is a rather remarkable suggestion to come from a man like Gen. MILES, who knows, of course, that all authorities on war have now agreed that invaders must be met on the frontier, and that defenses close to a great city are practically useless. If foreign men-of-war ever succeed in passing the Narrows it will make little difference to New York whether they attack the city itself or bombard Governors Island, and it would be a large ransom indeed that could inflict a greater immediate loss than an artillery duel of the sort which the General seems to have in mind. Surely, when German and French cities are tearing down their walls and outposts, once considered so important, it is hardly necessary for New York to begin building such things within the municipal limits. To use the island as a military headquarters, however, and as the home of a few hundred soldiers, is quite another thing, and its wisdom could easily be defended on more than one ground. Whether its value to the public when employed for that purpose is greater than it would be as a park is a question not easy to decide. Much could be said in favor of both plans, and something against either.

—F. G. JACKSON, the Englishman who recently returned from a three years' stay in Franz Josef Land, declares it to be "the veriest nonsense" for people to say that the exploration of the north pole area is practically completed. We are not aware that anybody has said so, but Mr. JACKSON asserts that barely half of the arctic region has been traversed, and he is justified in hoping that "the arduous work and brilliant achievements of such men as MCCLINTOCK, OMMANEY, NARES, MARKHAM, YOUNG, and other British explorers, who have done so much to establish Britain's prestige in the field of discovery, are to be continued and maintained." It is to prevent such a calamity that Mr. JACKSON himself is now preparing for another plunge into the ice. "I have changed my original plans," he explains, "because they were identical with PEARY'S with this exception: While PEARY proposes to go along the west coast of Greenland, via Smith Sound and Robson Channel to the northern part of Helprin Land, I had intended to push up the east coast of Greenland from Cape Bismarck, mapping in all the undiscovered coast line and making for the same point of Helprin Land as PEARY himself, with the object of pushing north from there. I now propose to proceed via Davis Straits and Baffins Bay through Jones Sound up the undiscovered west coast of Elsmere and Grinnel Land, using them as a means of getting north and connecting with the furthest point reached by ALDRICH in 1876. I shall then endeavor to push north from that point, making for any land I may see off the coast."

—JOHN MCLEAVY BROWN, the representative of England in Korea about whom there has been so much talk of late, was originally an important official under the British Foreign Office. He passed into the Diplomatic Service, by examination, in 1861, and was appointed the same year a student interpreter in China. He became an assistant interpreter in 1863, Assistant Chinese Secretary in 1864, and Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin in 1867. He accompanied, as Secretary, the Chinese mission to Europe in 1868, was acting Chinese Secretary at Pekin in 1871, and afterward became a Commissioner in the Chinese customs service, whence he went to Korea in his present position.

CURRENT NOTES.

Col. G. W. Breckenridge has built and presented to the medical department of the University of Texas a dormitory costing, with furnishings and decorations, about $40,000. The medical department is in Galveston, the main college in Austin.

* * *

Librarian Steiner of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore reports that last year 74,000 more volumes were borrowed from it than in 1896. The increase in the use of books of reference was especially marked. The library now contains 181,875 volumes.

* * *

Dr. C. J. Willis of Richmond, Va., who died a few days ago, bequeathed $250,000 to his son for use during his life, with the proviso that, should the son die without issue, the money shall go to the city for the founding and maintenance of a free public library.

* * *

A prying correspondent has discovered in Piscataquis County, Me., a family of six children, the oldest of whom (twins) are not yet quite four years of age. Other twins are two years younger, and the others four weeks. In each case of the twins, there are a boy and a girl.

* * *

When a man has reached eighty-one years and has worked at blacksmithing unceasingly for sixty-five years, one might excuse him if he abandoned the anvil evermore, but a smart old fellow down in Maine asks no release in these circumstances and continues merrily on.

* * *

After three years' trial, the use of bicycles by letter carriers in Louisville, Ky., has been found to be a failure, and the wheels have been abandoned. The men say that very often, instead of being a help to quick delivery, they have been a failure, owing to bad weather, muddy and crowded streets, and breakdowns.

* * *

It is related of President John Tyler's nephew, William Tyler, who died a few days ago in Conkling, Washington County, Tenn., at the age of eighty-five years, that he had lived all his long life in the house in which he was born, and that the building was once owned by John Sevier, the pioneer, who there planned with Col. Isaac Shelby, in 1780, the battle of King's Mountain.

* * *

All the houses in Mobile, Ala., in which there were fever cases last Fall are again to be disinfected carefully and thoroughly. When they were disinfected during the prevalence of the fever the work was necessarily done hurriedly and without that care and completeness possible now that cold weather has come. It is hoped to remove all apprehension of a return of the disease next Summer.

THE SALE OF ANTITOXIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial note in your issue of this morning in regard to the sale of antitoxin by the Health Department must have been written without your usual fairness of spirit or else the representatives of the County Medical Society must have presented some very weak arguments. The facts in the case are these:

First—The Board of Health does not produce the best antitoxin in the market. At an actual test made under the direction of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania with specimens bought in the open market, at least one private concern produced an antitoxin superior to the city product.

Second—The board does not produce the most economical product, for this same firm produces a given quantity of this superior article at a less cost than the Health Board can, and doubtless many other manufacturers can do the same, for private concerns are generally better managed than public. No one doubts the propriety of the city's furnishing antitoxin to its paupers, (though it ought to be given, like other medical aid, through the Department of Charities,) but the only possible excuse for its manufacture for general sale would be that it can make a much better article. This excuse is not available in this case. The city can buy from any one of several firms an antitoxin equal to its own at a considerable saving in actual cash. Instead of this, the Board of Health is practically receiving from the city a bounty to enable it to engage in a trade competition throughout the country which would otherwise result in actual loss of money. That antitoxin is a specific in diphtheria is still sub judice in the minds of many physicians who distinguish between actual diphtheria and the Board of Health variety, but, even assuming this to be so; is there any argument for its manufacture by the city for sale that would not apply with equal force to the manufacture of quinine as a specific for malaria, or for any other medicinal product? Undoubtedly the Health Board would be able to provide a better grade of milk and meat than many of our citizens can now obtain and thereby lessen the danger of tuberculosis.

Would THE TIMES consider the furnishing of sterile meat and milk for sale to the general public a proper function of the Health Board? Would it not be sufficient to have the board merely regulate the sale of these articles instead of selling them itself? Would not the same reasoning apply to the antitoxin?

All this girding at medical societies is manifestly unfair, for these organizations have been responsible for nearly all the progress made in the study of public health in this country, and yet, when the County Society, representing the opinion of the majority of medical men in New York, ventures to hint that in the matter of regulating tuberculosis the machine it helped to create is traveling faster than is compatible with scientific progress, the whole profession is treated by the press and public as though its members were daily engaged in sacrificing the health if not the lives of their patients to their own material interests.

PHYSICIAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

NORMAL COLLEGE "DISCOVERY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES'S report of President Hubbell's interview with Mayor Van Wyck, and also your excellent, manly, outspoken leader in Saturday's issue. One thing surprises me, as it seems to have surprised the Mayor, and that is, that neither the Normal College nor any other college (so far as I can discover from the newspapers) seems to supply New York with a sufficiency of male teachers. Surely the people of New York and THE NEW YORK TIMES will be disposed to sympathize with Mayor Van Wyck's irritation at this discovery—if it is a discovery. Why, we can do better in Jersey!

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 29, 1898.

OBJECTS TO GOLD BONDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Teller resolution has been passed by a good majority, is it not about time our State and city Governments were made to understand that it is against the financial interest of these United States to stamp their bonds payable in gold? The attention of the Legislature should be brought to bear upon this highway robbery, especially as you acknowledge they have the power to make these bonds payable in lawful money of the United States, and thus help to bring this kind of money more into use. I do not understand why you do not advocate this policy, as the little amount saved by making a gold bond is not so beneficial as the using would be of the lawful moneys which this country has so much of to spare. I would like to hear from any other persons who believe that honesty is the best policy.

FAIRPLAY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1898.

Kansas Wheat Its Redemption.

From The Chicago Tribune.

So much has been said of the extraordinary crops and prosperity of Kansas in the last six months that Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has prepared a statement of the yields and values of crops, live stock, &c., for the last ten years in detail, and at the end a summary, aggregating the total values for the decade. While the value of the wheat crop last year was nearly 50 per cent. above the average of the last ten years, it was 25 per cent. less than that of the 1891 crop and 12½ per cent. less than the 1892 crop, so that on the whole it was only an average year. Taking all the agricultural crops of the State and live stock produced during the year, the total value is reported at 186½ million dollars. For the entire ten years the aggregate values were 1,363 millions, or 136¾ millions a year—in other words, 1897 was exactly an average crop for the entire period since 1887. The Topeka Capital, commenting on the report, says: "The phenomenal event of the year was the payment of mortgage debt, and it was assumed that this was due to the fact that Kansas had at last harvested a good yield of crops. But the truth is that it is due to the harvesting of a big wheat crop in the section of the State west of the centre that has been most heavily mortgaged and has been least able up to this time to make any material reduction at any one time in its debts. The State east of the middle line always harvests a good crop and has always taken care of its indebtedness."

The Big Four in Congress.

From The Washington Post.

"The big four" is an expression not infrequently heard of certain influential House members on the Republican side. Just as often there are many people asking who "the big four" are. Here is the list:

Thomas B. Reed of Maine.
Nelson Dingley of Maine.
David B. Henderson of Iowa.
John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

This is no disparagement of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the effective Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations; of Gen. Grosvenor, statistician and orator; of Representative Payne, whom Mr. Cannon styles "one of the white-haired mandarins of the House," nor of any other Republican member. Everybody would admit that Speaker Reed and Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, are entitled to the above classification. Gen. Henderson and Mr. Dalzell are admittedly Representatives of ability, but they are also members of the all-powerful Committee on Rules, as is Speaker Reed. Hence, they are classed among "the big four."

The Payment of the Bonds.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The President of the United States has spoken as became him, with honor to himself and with the very greatest advantage to his cause. His words will not return void. The intelligent, patriotic sentiment of the country is with him and behind him. The "vendors of chicane" (as Lowell once called the invertebrate politicians who are always for compromise and dicker) may as well be scuttling to the rear.

NUGGETS.

Fair Return.

"Perkins has gone to California for his health."

"How did he lose his health?"

"Earning the money to go to California."—Chicago Record.

Did What He Promised.

"How about that bill you promised to introduce?" inquired the constituent.

"I kept my promise," replied the member of Congress. "I introduced it, but nobody appeared to desire its further acquaintance."—Washington Star.

Had His Troubles.

Seedy Individual—Can't you give a dime to a poor homeless wanderer?

Well-dressed Individual—No home? Why, man, you're in luck. I've got a bill in my pocket for $200 taxes on mine, six months overdue, that I can't pay.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Queen's English.

Englishman—I say, ye knaw, what's the bookage to Boston?

Railroad Ticket Clerk—The whatage?

Englishman—The bookage, ye knaw—the tariff. What's th' tariff?

Ticket Clerk—I haven't time to talk politics.—New York Weekly.

The Silk Hat Epoch.

Mrs. Greathead—"I want a silk hat for my husband and one for my son."

Hatter—"I didn't know they wore them."

Mrs. Greathead—"They haven't heretofore, but now my son is growing his first mustache and my husband's taking an interest in politics."—Philadelphia Record.

A SOUTH SEA ABSURDITY.

From The Chicago Post.

I'm a Borrioboo from Woolloomooloo,
And a King of the Friendly Isles;
I'm the owner in chief of a coral reef,
Where a mermaid sits and smiles—
Where a mermaid sits and smiles on me
As she combs her dark green locks
And nibbles the seed of the salt seaweed
Which clings to the polypous rocks.

I have been to sea with a manatee
On the back of a big black whale;
I have warbled a song with a young dugong,
Who was taking a little sail—
Who was taking a little sail with me
In the South Pacific seas,
But we both had a cough and soon left off
When the whale began to sneeze.

I have played fantan with a Chinaman,
Who swam ashore from his junk;
O he looked very blue when I won his cue,
And went on a horrible drunk—
And went on a horrible, howling drunk,
Because of his sad, sad loss,
But we put him in jail to weep and wail
And pray to his Chinese joss.

I have hobnobbed, too, with a cannibal crew
And sampled their humble fare;
O a richer dish than any fried fish
Was some missionary, rare—
Was some missionary, rarely cooked—
Served up on a wooden skewer,
He was done to a fault, and with pepper and salt
Was fit for an epicure.

I have played leap-frog with the pert sea hog
On the top of the bounding wave;
I have straddled a spar with a shipwrecked tar,
Till he sank to his deep-sea grave—
Till he sank to his deep-sea grave below,
Where the sea-ghouls lay in wait
And shrieked with glee at their banquet free
As they dined off the Captain's mate.

I have sat in the shade with a young mermaid,
As she fanned herself with her tail;
I have heard her sigh when I swore to die
If my love should ever fail—
If my love should ever fail for her,
My queen of the tropical seas;
Then I stole a kiss from this mythical miss
As I gave her fin a squeeze.

But away she ran with a gay merman,
Who brought her a fine-tooth comb;
It was mother-of-pearl and it caught my girl,
For she left my house and home—
For she left my house and she left me, too,
Alone on this coral reef,
And I sit and moan in an undertone,
For I'm overcome with grief.

RUSSIA RULES IN CHINA

St. Petersburg Diplomacy Appears to Have Conquered at Pekin.

ENGLAND AVOIDS A CONFLICT

The London Daily Mail, Which Makes the Announcement, Declares It Is "Incredible and Probably a Bluff."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai says a secret dispatch has been issued by the Tsung-li-Yamen to certain high officials informing them that Russia warned China that if Kiao-Chau were granted to Germany Russia would demand either Ta-lien-wan or Port Arthur.

According to the same dispatch it is asserted at Shanghai on good authority that China consents to have Russians at the head of her customs and railways. At the present moment, says The Daily Mail's correspondent, there are 10,000 Russian troops in Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur. Russian agents have been sent to Tientsin (the port of Pekin) and to Japan to purchase coal and food, and 60,000 bags of wheat have been bought at Tientsin.

The Daily Mail says it learns from a source "hitherto accurate" that China is inclined to make the best possible bargain with Russia, whose diplomacy appears to have triumphed at Pekin, England having resolved not to force a conflict by further opposing Russia's claims at Port Arthur and in the Liao-tung Peninsula. Japan, says The Daily Mail's authority, has been thrown into a state of consternation by the British back-down, and has adopted a more friendly attitude toward Russia.

This statement, however, The Daily Mail admits, is "incredible, and probably a bluff, with a view of forcing England to take decided steps." The Daily Mail counsels its readers not to be alarmed.

The Odessa correspondent of The Times says a volunteer fleet will convey in the quickest time practicable over 10,000 Russians to the Far East. The first cruiser, with 2,000 men, will leave within a few days.

PRESS COMMENT IN BERLIN.

"England's Inglorious Retreat" the Text of Many Articles.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Newspaper comment here is all to the text of England's inglorious retreat as indicated by the announcement of the Berliner Tageblatt that Russia and England have arrived at an agreement whereby England has consented to drop her demand for the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a free port, and Russia waives further opposition to British control of the Chinese sea customs.

The North German Gazette publishes a Foreign Office announcement that all applications to settle or open businesses at Kiao-Chau are premature, the regulations regarding the new sphere being incomplete.

The National Gazette learns that Turkey has given Russia permission to send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles.

INDIAN OFFICAL MURDERED.

The Chairman of the Plague Committee Killed at Sinnar.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.—Early this morning the body of the Chairman of the Plague Committee was found in a field at Sinnar, in the Nassick District of this province, near the scene of the riots. The Commissioner was murdered.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

Senor Moreno Says No Difficulties Have Arisen Between Them.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Valparaiso correspondent of The Times says:

"Señor Moreno, the Argentine boundary expert, whose sudden departure for Buenos Ayres caused alarming rumors and a panic on the Santiago and Valparaiso markets, assures me that no difficulties have arisen between Argentina and Chile, while the best opinions lead me to believe that there is no danger of war this year."

GREEKS RESIST TAXATION.

Peasants Fight Two Thousand Soldiers Near Trikhala.

ATHENS, Jan. 30.—Seyfullah Pasha, with 2,000 soldiers and two guns, recently went ot the village of Lazarina, near Trikhala, to enforce the payment of taxes.

The peasants met the troops with a sustained fire and a regular engagement ensued. The next day the attack was renewed, with results not yet known here.

M. JULES EMILE PEAN DEAD.

An Eminent French Surgeon and Commander of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—M. Jules Emile Pean, the eminent surgeon, is dead.

M. Pean, who was born at Chateaudun (Eure-et-Loire) Nov. 29, 1830, practiced surgery continuously in Paris for more than forty-five years. In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon of the Central Bureau, and two years later he joined the staff of Lourcine, where he remained five years, going then to Saint-Antoine, and finally to Saint-Louis, where he remained until 1892. He became famous for his success in the delicate operation of ovariotomy. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine. Three years later he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1893 he was made a Commander.

GEN. SIR DANIEL LYSONS DEAD.

Constable of the Tower of London and a Distinguished Officer.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, Constable of the Tower of London since 1890, is dead.

Gen. Lysons, who was promoted to that rank in 1879, was born at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, Aug. 1, 1816. He was a son of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, and was educated at Shrewsbury. In 1834 he entered the First Royals, and he served through the Canadian rebellion of 1838. Five years later he was wrecked in the transport Premier, mentioned in the dispatches, and promoted to the rank of Captain in the Third West India Regiment.

He served throughout the Crimean war, commanding the Second Brigade Light Division, winning the Legion of Honor, Turkish and Sardinian medals, and the third-class Medjidie. He was sent to organize the Canadian militia at the Trent affair in 1861, and subsequently commanded brigades at Malta and Aldershot.

Fire on the Steamer Blue Jacket.

IPSWICH, Jan. 30.—A fire occurred this afternoon in the after part of the British steamer Blue Jacket, Capt. Thomas, which arrived here Jan. 24 from Newport News. The fire raged for two hours before the war ship Mersey and two tugs succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The amount of the loss is unknown. The commander of the Mersey was badly hurt.

Mr. Gladstone Has a Bad Day.

CANNES, Jan. 30.—Mr. Gladstone has kept his bed the entire day. He passed a restless night, and there was a return of his neuralgia. His physician called during the night, and again this morning. This evening Mr. Gladstone is reported as feeling much relieved.

Herr von Reichenau Promoted.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Herr von Reichenau, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, has been promoted to the position of German Consul General at Sofia.

MR. HALL'S REVIVAL SERVICES.

Great Congregation Listens to the Wealthy Greenwich Evangelist in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn.

Evangelistic services were begun yesterday in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, by William Phillips Hall of Greenwich, Conn., President of the Hall Block Signal Company. Mr. Hall has extensive business interests. He is Vice President of a tutti frutti company, a Director in twelve corporations, Past Master of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, F. and A. M., of Greenwich, and a member of the Adirondack League, the Railroad Club of New York, the Riverside, Stamford, and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs, Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, and associate member of the American Society of Electrical Engineers. His presence drew an immense crowd to the morning service, at which Mr. Hall explained his work.

At the Sunday school in the afternoon he spoke again, and at the conclusion of his sermon nearly 300 persons stood up in answer to his request that those who wished to become Christians should rise. The evening service also brought out a number of conversions.

Mr. Hall said that about ten years ago he became convinced that laymen should preach the Gospel. He had a conversation with the Rev. Josiah Strong of the Evangelical Alliance, in which he learned that there was an annual increase in church membership of only 5 per cent. In other words, as Mr. Hall put it, it took 100 members a year to bring five persons to Christ.

He saw that the present methods failed to satisfy a great need for the saving of souls, and he made up his mind that only the co-operation of laymen in preaching the Gospel would reach the desired end. He began to preach, and has never lacked opportunities. After he decided that the Gospel must be spread by laymen, he formed an organization known as the American League of the Grand Army of the Cross. Greenwich was its headquarters. The movement rapidly spread, and some of the most prominent business men in New Haven and other cities are members and are doing the same kind of work that Mr. Hall is doing. The work has heretofore been carried on mainly in New England. At Mr. Hall's first service in Providence, R. I., 200 persons were converted.

Mr. Hall said it was not necessary for a preacher of the Gospel to have the power of oratory or personal magnetism. He simply had to throw himself upon Christ, and let the Holy Spirit work through him.

The services will be continued every evening during the week except Saturday.

CONFESSED TO FORGERY.

Brockton School Superintendent Arrested for Forging a $600 Note.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—George C. Howard, the Superintendent of Schools of West Bridgewater and Moderator at the last town meeting and an ex-State Representative, is a self-confessed forger to the extent of at least $600, and is under arrest for the crime.

The specific charge against him is that of forging the indorsement to a note of $600, which is now held by the People's Savings Bank of this city, and it was at the instigation of the Directors of this bank that the arrest was made yesterday. The note which the bank holds is dated Dec. 29, 1897; is to run six months, and is indorsed with the names of F. D. Howard and George Wilbur, both of West Bridgewater.

MEDICAL RECORD'S MISTAKE.

Credit Not Given to Father Doyle for an Article.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, editor of The Catholic World, wrote an article for his paper in November on "Disease in Fiction." In the issue of The Medical Record of Jan. 22 an editorial appeared headed "Disease in Fiction." The editorial was in substance the same as Father Doyle's, and almost identical in words. The priest, who subscribes for The Record, took note of the peculiar circumstance, as did several of his admiring friends. It was plain the editorial was taken almost bodily from The Catholic World. Yet no credit was given in The Record.

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Record, said last night that he did not write the article; that it was contributed by a member of his staff, and that an error was made in not giving Father Doyle the credit due to him. He said he was willing to give the priest all that was due him in the way of mention in the matter.

HOTEL MAN LOST HIS WATCH.

Disguised Himself Later and Caused a Colored Girl's Arrest.

Edward Thomas Bourke, a hotel keeper of Buffalo, who is at present living at La Grange's Hotel, 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, went to his room early Sunday morning and lay down in his dress suit.

He fell asleep, and when he awoke a young colored girl was standing in the doorway. She immediately disappeared, and he missed a valuable watch, which is an heirloom in his family. He went at once to the West Thirtieth Street Police Stationa and made a complaint.

Last night he put on an old coat and hat, and thus disguised went out to look for the colored girl. He saw her on Seventh Avenue, and when he approached her she ran into her home, 443 Seventh Avenue. He called a policeman and the latter arrested Florence Gourdine. At the station house Bourke identified her as the girl who was in his room, but she stoutly denied her guilt, and said it was her sister Eulalie whom Bourke had met on the street.

Eulalie appeared at the station house and corroborated her sister. They look very much alike, but Bourke persisted in declaring Florence the guilty one. She was charged with the theft of the watch.

Messenger's Dishonest Harvest.

During the past week a messenger boy has been swindling residents of the fashionable districts of Jersey City. The method adopted by the boy is to call at the home of a man whose habits he has evidently studied out beforehand, and announce that he comes with a message that the head of the house is detained in New York on business and will not be home for several hours later than usual. One dollar is collectable on each message, and in every instance yet reported to the police it has been paid. The boy is said to have collected $50.

The Seventh's Memorial Services.

The memorial service in honor of deceased veterans of the Seventh Regiment at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon was attended by a large congregation. There was a special and appropriate arrangement of the ritual and selection of hymns, psalms, and anthems. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, chaplain of the veterans, from the text "Fight the Good Fight," and was appropriate for a military and memorial occasion.

Bridgeport Lawyer Becomes a Deacon.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 30.—E. Livingston Wells, a prominent attorney in this city for the past several years, and formerly State Auditor, was ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal Church by the Right Rev. Chauncey Brewster, Bishop Co-adjutor of the Diocese of Connecticut, this morning. The ceremony took place in Trinity Church, Southport. The newly-ordained deacon is a son of the late Rev. E. L. Wells, and was graduated from Yale Law School in 1888.

Steamer Tabasco Disabled.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—The steamer Mongolian, which arrived from Liverpool tonight, reports that Tuesday she passed the steamer Tabasco, disabled, with another steamer standing by and passing a towline. They signaled they were going to tow to the Azores.

Think Sunday Mails Unnecessary.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 30.—There is considerable comment here over the fact that the Post Office will receive and dispatch mail matter hereafter on Sundays. Some of the stricter church people think this is unnecessary, and a desecration of the day.

Dervishes Reported Advancing.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Wady Halfa, on the Nile, near the Second Cataract, says there are unconfirmed reports that the dervishes under Osman Digna, the principal General of the Khalifa, have commenced an advance.

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

Mme. Melba the Principal Soloist at Last Night's Entertainment.

It is some time since such a large audience as that of last night has been seen at one of the Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. Every box and seat was occupied, and the standing room was all packed to suffocation. The cause was not difficult to ascertain. The principal soloist of the entertainment was Mme. Melba, and for some occult reason the public has chosen to centre its affections upon her this season. Last year she was frequently treated to the cold shoulder when she sang in opera, and it seemed as if people would go to hear her only when she appeared in company with other favorites. This season the public is treating her as if she were a new revelation. This is, of course, much to the profit of Mme. Melba and her managers. The prima donna's numbers last night were part of the mad scene from "Lucia," Gounod's "Ave Maria," and Arditi's waltz song, "Se saran rosè." She was in quite as good voice as she has been at any time this season, and her delivery of the trills and staccati of the unhappy bride of Lammermoor aroused the greatest enthusiasm. There was really no matter for new comment in her superb delivery of this music, except that at one point she phrased badly and ran out of breath in the middle of a passage. This has happened to Mme. Melba two or three times lately and is an evidence of strange carelessness.

She was recalled several times, and for an encore number sang a canzonetta by Tosti, accompanying herself upon the piano. She was not so generous with encores later in the programme. The other soloists were Mr. Standigl, Mlle. Toronta, M. Salignac, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist. Mr. Standigl sang Handel's "O Ruddier than a Cherry," and two songs by Walnoeffer, the tenor, who was here once with Mr. Damrosch. M. Salignac sang the "Paradiso" from "L'Africaine" and an air from "Marta." Mlle. Toronta sang "Nobil Signor," from "Les Huguenots." She seems to be fond of singing contralto airs, though she is a high soprano. Miss Morgan played an adagio from a concerto by Spohr and an encore, both with a rough tone. The orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch, played the overture to "Mignon," Tschaikowsky's "1812" overture, Lacombe's "Printaniere" and the Spanish dance from Moszkowski's "Boabdil."

MUSIC AT THE ASCHENBROEDEL.

An Interesting Programme for the Second Matinee.

The spacious hall of the Aschenbroedel Verein was packed yesterday afternoon by the time announced for the opening of the concert, and many late-comers were turned away. Among those of the late-comers who were more fortunate were Messrs. Ysaye and Gerardy, who appeared at the stage end of the hall after the first number. M. Ysaye was at once recognized and greeted with cordial applause.

The programme included two novelties. The first was a piece of two numbers—"Einsamkeit" and "Humoreske"—by Victor Herbert, played from manuscript and conducted by the composer, for wind instruments, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, saxophones, bassoons, bass clarinet, and double bass clarinet. The second was a venturesome experiment, by Mr. Bruno Oscar Klein, in the introduction of the human voice into chamber music, and employed the surprising combination of soprano, violin, 'cello, horn, and piano.

The "Einsamkeit" of Mr. Herbert's composition is naturally a slow cantabile and the "Humoreske" as naturally a scherzo. The first was received cordially and the second with enthusiasm, being, in fact, an extremely effective piece of buffo music, in which the tones of the instruments employed were brought into startling and ludicrous juxtapositions. In each number the effectiveness was demonstrated of the new contra-bass clarinet, played by its designer and inventor, Mr. Kohl, and equally available for a solemn and organlike continuo of the "Einsamkeit" and for the explosive interjections of the "Humoreske."

Mr. Klein's new work is in three movements and in sonata form. The character of each movement is indicated, and the emotional motive supplied by the German lyric which is declaimed by the solo voice, accompanied and preceded and succeeded by the instrumental quintet. The composition is dramatic, picturesque, extremely modern, and very spirited, and exhibits Mr. Klein's talent in the most pleasing, as well as in the most striking, light in which it has thus far been set. It is not very hazardous to predict that the innovation will be adopted by other composers. The success of the piece with a very critical audience was immediate and unmistakable.

The quintet was very well performed, with the composer at the piano. Miss Maud Powell, in the exacting violin part, showed herself again one of the most competent of our ensemble players. Her performance of the violin part in the remaining number of the programme showed musicianship as well as virtuosity. This was Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," in which she and Mr. Scharwenka co-operated. The whole piece went very well, and the variations, in particular, can seldom have gone better. The concert was, upon the whole, one of the most interesting of the Aschenbroedel matinées, and deepens the obligations of those who are privileged to attend them to Mr. Sam Franko, to whose energy, skill, and musical scholarship the success of them is due.

War Materials for "Cumberland '61."

Large numbers of men, women, and boys went yesterday afternoon to the Grand Opera House, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the foyer and lobbies had been transformed into a military encampment. A couple of hundred old muskets which had been used in the civil war were stacked, and old mildewed belts, cartridge boxes, old uniforms, and tattered thin blue overcoats, which had seen much service in the field, were hung from the bayonets. Flags, pictures of battle fields, swords, cutlasses, cavalry sabres, and revolvers of various patterns decorated the walls and frames, and there were also a couple of guns, while veterans of the war, in old uniforms, stood on guard. These relics of the war will be used in Franklin Fyles's war play, "Cumberland '61," which will be represented this evening and for the next two weeks.

The Armenian Relief Committee.

A meeting of the National Armenian Relief Committee was held on Saturday at the office of Spencer Trask, the Chairman. The resignation of the Secretary, the Rev. F. D. Greene, was accepted with much regret. He resigned in order to take up work for the American Bible Society in this city. The Rev. Mr. Greene and Dr. Josiah Strong were added to the Executive Committee on Armenian Relief. The Rev. George P. Knapp of Bitlis, Turkey, whom the Turkish Government attempted to expel from the country, is the Rev. Mr. Greene's successor. A resolution was passed thanking the Treasurers of the fund, Brown Brothers & Co., for assuming, without charge, the burden of receiving and acknowledging the contributions from all parts of the United States, amounting to more than $260,000 for the last two years.

Bleiman and Henderson Settle.

Regarding the report published yesterday to the effect that Max Bleiman had been sued by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, Mr. Bleiman said that he had received a telegram from Mr. Henderson, in which the latter announced that their business differences had been settled the day previous according to contract and to their mutual satisfaction, adding that he had not authorized or instigated any publication in the newspapers in regard to the matter, and regretted that any had been made.

French Performances at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 30.—The Cercle Francaise of Harvard is planning to give three performances of Moliere's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui." The play will be under the direction of M. Gibbs, and music will be given as an incidental part of the programme, principally from the compositions of Gounod. A part of the music, however, will be composed by W. H. Rand, '98. Two of the performances will be given in Cambridge and one in Boston, those in the former place being on April 11 and 14 and in the latter on April 12.

The Dauntless Club's Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Dauntless Rowing Club will be held at Browne's Chop House, Saturday evening. Nearly all the boat clubs in the vicinity will be represented by one or more members.

Post Office Clerks' Stag.

The clerks of the Money Order Department of the General Post Office will hold their annual stag at Sanger Hall, 74 East Fourth Street, Saturday.

A COSTLY SON-IN-LAW

D. Wilfson of Baltimore Suffers to the Extent of Over $100,000 Through M. Rosenstock.

HAS HIM ARRESTED HERE

The Young Man Might Have Been a Millionaire, but He Was a Defaulter and Was Reduced to Window-Washing.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning Moses Rosenstock was arraigned on the complaint of his father-in-law, David Wilfson of Baltimore, as a fugitive from justice. Rosenstock was arrested Saturday evening at the home of his parents, 430 Pleasant Avenue, by Central Office Detectives Deevy and Gallagher. When arraigned in court he looked shabby, and on account of dissipation, much older than his age, thirty-four years. Though he had held many responsible positions and had cost Mr. Wilfson many thousands of dollars, he had been reduced to window-washing for a living.

Mr. Wilfson is the senior member of the furniture manufacturing firm of David Wilfson & Sons, Baltimore. Thirteen years ago, according to his story, young Rosenstock was compelled, through his gambling debts and entanglements with women, to leave Germany and come to this country. Having acquaintances in Baltimore, he went to that city, where he met Miss Zipora Wilfson, the complainant's eldest daughter, whom he married, despite the father's opposition. The latter, however, decided to make the best of the situation, and Rosenstock promised to reform if Mr. Wilfson would give him a chance. Accordingly a position in the firm's office was given to the young man, and for a time the father-in-law was deceived into believing that Rosenstock was behaving himself, and promoted him to the responsible position of head bookkeeper.

But soon there came rumors of gambling and other irregularities. Rosenstock's neglect of his wife and children corroborated these stories, and soon there came a deluge of demands for money, occasioned by the son-in-law's dissipation. Rather than allow disgrace to fall upon the family, Mr. Wilfson paid these debts, but cautioned Rosenstock that he would pay no further obligations of that character. Rosenstock knew the father better than the latter knew himself, and, instead of reforming, plunged deeper than ever into the whirlpool of dissipation, and caused an almost ceaseless flow of bills to be sent to the indulgent father-in-law.

One day came the refusal of one of the firm's largest customers to pay a bill of over $20,000, which, they said, had been paid to Rosenstock months before. When confronted with the evidences of his peculations, Rosenstock denied that he had received the money, but said to Mr. Wilfson that, owing to his extensive acquaintance with the "sporting fraternity" of Baltimore, it would be impossible for him ever to reform in that city, and suggested that he receive a letter of recommendation and a few hundred dollars and he would go West and there make a new name and fortune for himself. In the meantime his wife and five children could remain in Baltimore until he could send for them.

This the father-in-law thought a good scheme, and Rosenstock departed. Later an expert was put at work on the books, and discovered that the son-in-law was $30,000 short in his accounts. This was in the early part of 1896. Mr. Wilfson then decided to prosecute Rosenstock.

"His dissipations in Baltimore," said the father-in-law, in the police court, yesterday, "had already cost me over $75,000, and when I found he had been robbing me besides, I determined to punish him severely, if he could be found."

For a year and more detectives scoured the country for Rosenstock. They learned that six months after he left Baltimore the young man had gone to Philadelphia, and, through his letters, secured employment from the Wheeler & Wilson Company, but one day disappeared. Then it was found he had defaulted, but only for a small sum. Detectives Deevey and Gallagher recently discovered that he was living with his parents in this city.

Rosenstock had nothing to say when arraigned yesterday, and greeted his father-in-law with downcast eyes. He showed little emotion when told by Mr. Wilfson that during the two years he had been away two of his children had died.

At the request of the complainant, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Baltimore. According to Mr. Wilfson, Rosenstock cost him in all something over $100,000. By a few years of hard work he could have become a member of the firm and worth to-day $1,000,000.

DANNIE McGARRY'S KLONDIKE.

Expedition of Boys Who Set Out to Make Their Fortunes "Hustling Baggage" Ended in Disappointment and a Spanking.

"Dannie" McGarry of 2,779 Eighth Avenue, long known as the "bad boy of the block," yesterday added another to his long list of adventures. After "Dannie" had his dinner yesterday noon he descended into the street and gathered his followers about him.

There was "Eddie" Adams, thirteen years old, of 313 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; August Todd, thirteen years old, of 1,706 Amsterdam Avenue; "Joe" Lawler, eight years old, of 3 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; "Florry" Farrell, eight years old, of 232 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; "Johnnie" Brennan, ten years of 315 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and "Willie" Gill, eight years, of 2,662 Eighth Avenue.

"Say," said Dannie impressively, "you'se kids kin git jobs if you'se follow me. I know where you'se kin make $5 a day hustling baggage."

"Dannie" explained that they could get the "jobs" at the Desbrosses Street Ferry. All were seized with a sort of Klondike fever to forthwith go there and gather up the gold. It was a distance close to eight miles, and the sum total of wealth in the crowd was 2 cents, but then there was $5 a day at the end of the walk.

"Are youse comin'?" asked the leader as he started, and he was at once followed.

Many times before Desbrosses Street was reached were there symptoms of mutiny, but "Dannie" has the stuff that will make him leader of his district after awhile, and he maintained good discipline.

It was 5 o'clock when the little lads, footsore and weary and half frozen, reached the ferry. There was no baggage in sight, nor was there gold in chunks to be had for the asking.

"Dannie" boldly inquired at the office of the ticket agent where it was that "men" were wanted to "hustle" baggage, and the agent promptly told him to clear out, or he would call a policeman. The talk of the police so thoroughly frightened his followers that they decided it was pretty near time to go home. "Dannie" would not have it that way, and insisted that all follow him across to Jersey, where, he said, there was "work to burn." But the juvenile argonauts wanted to go home. They insisted on turning back, and there was nothing to do for "Dannie" but to lead his expedition Harlemward.

The crowd got as far as Greenwich and Perry Streets when it was dark. The younger boys began to cry, and even the leader was getting a bit perplexed, when Policeman Evans of the Charles Street Station put in an appearance and finding what was the trouble, took the seven lads to the station. There they were kept until their anxious relatives were notified, and at midnight all were loaded on the elevated and taken home.

"Dannie" insisted that he would have secured riches for all if they had but followed him to Jersey. But when "Dannie's" father finished the interview upon "Dannie's" arrival home, even he changed his mind. He will lead no more expeditions.

Died from a Punctured Lung.

The body of Peter Nevill, who died on Saturday night in Hudson Street Hospital, was removed last night to the Morgue, and unless the body is soon claimed the remains will be buried in Potter's Field. Nevill was a cripple. He was about fifty-five years old, and was formerly a shoemaker in Roosevelt Street. His death was due to a fall down a lodging house stairs, in which a rib was broken, penetrating a lung. When taken to the hospital he gave the name of Patrick Hamon of 554 West Fifty-first Street as his friend, but telegrams sent to that address from the hospital met with no response.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

Photographs Illustrating Sculptures to be in the Spring Exhibition.

The National Sculpture Society has determined upon a new feature to be added to its exhibition of 1898. The society proposes to display a comprehensive collection of photographs illustrating sculptured monuments in America. The scope of the collection will include commemorative monuments, memorials, statues, groups, reliefs, busts, original works in museums, and architectural monuments with sculpture.

In order to stimulate interest in this feature, which is the first of its kind to be prepared in this country, a competition in photography has been instituted, open to all photographers, amateur and professional. There will be a first and second prize of $50 and $25, respectively, and diplomas of merit will be awarded to such other photographs as may be deemed worthy. All photographs for competition are to remain the property of the society, and all exhibits must be delivered at the galleries of the building of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, April 28 and 26.

The exhibition opens April 30 for a period of two weeks. The awards will be made by a Committee of Judges composed of two representatives of the National Sculpture Society and two representatives of the New York Camera Club, with a fifth representative to be chosen by the first four.

MERYON'S ETCHINGS AND DRAWINGS.

For its third exhibition of the present season the Grolier Club has arranged a display of 118 etchings and drawings by Charles Meryon—that "excitable and fitful scholar" and still more excitable and fitful artist, whose "Vision of Old Paris," which, "with its busy streets and bridges, its solitary byways, its squalor and misery, its greatness and magnificence," he has best translated and perpetuated with his needle and his pencil.

The work of the gifted and eccentric Meryon, whose intense nature and rare artistic temperament caused him to end his short life insane, is known to New York art lovers chiefly through previous exhibitions at the galleries of Mr. Frederick Keppel and Wunderlich & Co., but no such complete and satisfactory showing of his works and none composed of such fine impressions of the etchings as that now at the Grolier Club has been hitherto made in America.

Charles Meryon, the illegitimate son of Charles Lewis Meryon, an English physician of Huguenot descent, and a Spanish dancer, was born in 1821. He was educated in France, entered the French Naval Service, and made a voyage to New Zealand, but after having attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1846, resigned his commission and went to Paris to study art, for which he had already evinced unusual aptitude. He became a pupil of David and undertook a large painting, but color blindness and the consciousness of insufficient preparatory study compelled him to give up painting. A friendship formed with Eugene Blery, the engraver, and some trips made to England, Normandy, and especially to Bourges, drew his attention to architecture, and a following study of the seventeenth century Parisian and marine scenes of Zeeman so deeply influenced him that he began in 1852 his series of etchings of old Paris, on which his fame chiefly and deservedly rests. These, finished in 1854, he called Zeemans.

To this work he gave the most intense application and the closest study. He made for each of his scenes a number of small sketches, of architectural bits and details, using hard and finely pointed pencils. These sketches he then pieced together in one harmonious whole, "and thus," as has been well said, "reproduced for us the architecture of non-Haussmanized Paris, not with cold correctness, but with a living force." "The Paris of Meryon," says an English writer, "is a drama, in which the personality of the author and his inmost life and thoughts are as clearly brought out as in the noblest poem which the literature of any country can boast." This is high praise, too high for many, who find in Meryon a hardness of line and a lack of feeling, but it cannot be questioned that he has best translated and perpetuated the busy streets and bridges, the squalor and misery, the greatness and magnificence, and, above all, the weird atmosphere of mystery which invests old Paris.

But, despite the excellence of his work and the appreciation of such men as Burty and Victor Hugo, Meryon was not successful. He sold his entire set of old Paris etchings for thirty francs. He struggled on, but discouragement and disappointment affected his mind. He became insane in 1858, and, although after a few years he was cured, as was supposed, his malady again returned in 1866, and he died in an asylum in 1868.

Of the etchings in the present exhibition the finest and strongest are those of the Tourelle, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, shown in a proof before all letters and four states; of "L'Abside de Notre Dame," a proof and three states, the second on green paper; of "La Morgue," three states; of "Le Pont-au-Change," two proofs and four states; remarkably fine impressions of "Le Pont Neuf," a trial-proof and four states; of the very rare "Rue des Mauvais Garçons," two states, and of "Le Stryge," that interesting study of the monster gargoyle which forever gloats over Paris, in three states. These presentations of "stones that live" are supplemented by many others—all of which call for close study—and have been selected for mention in this brief notice simply as perhaps the best and most important examples of Meryon's work. The drawings are those made during the artist's trip to New Zealand and those architectural sketches which formed the basis of his greater etchings.

The exhibition will remain open until Feb. 19.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Butler Dwight.

Henry Butler Dwight, the President of the Underwriters' Survey Bureau of 46 Cedar Street, died yesterday at his home, 148 West Twelfth Street, at the age of forty-five. He was born in this city, and had always lived here, but had never married. He resided with his father, Edmund Dwight, at the above address. In early life he was in the commission house of Booth & Co. About fifteen years ago he organized the Underwriters' Survey Bureau, which has been of great service in ascertaining the causes of fires and preventing them.

He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and for a long time and until recently was a member of the Veteran Association. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club at the time of his death. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin F. Butler of New York, who was Attorney General under President Andrew Jackson.

The funeral services will take place tomorrow morning at the University Place Presbyterian Church, and the interment will be in the family plot at Woodlawn.

Mrs. Cornelius L. Twing.

Mrs. Cornelius L. Twing, wife of the rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, died of apoplexy on Saturday night at the rectory, 185 Marcy Avenue. She was the daughter of Thomas Corran of Narrowsburg, N. Y., and was married to the Rev. Dr. Twing thirty-nine years ago. Mrs. Twing was apparently in excellent health until the time she was stricken. She became unconscious and remained so until her death. She leaves, besides her husband, three children—the Rev. C. W. Twing of Halden, N. J.; Miss Ada L. Twing, and Mrs. M. B. MacKinnon. The funeral services will be on Wednesday and the interment at Narrowsburg. Mrs. Twing was in her sixtieth year.

Edmund A. B. Garesche.

Edmund A. B. Garesché, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday morning at the Hotel Albert, on University Place. He came to this city about ten days ago on a business trip with his brother Alexander, who is also a lawyer. He was taken sick immediately on his arrival here, and the doctor called in at once pronounced his case exceedingly serious. His disease was of long standing. It had been brought on by overwork, and it was partly with the idea of gaining needed rest that the Eastern trip was taken. Mr. Garesché was forty years of age. He leaves a wife and eight children. The Van Zandt family were among the New York relatives of the deceased, and he was also related to Lieut. Col. Garesché of the United States Army. His father was A. J. P. Garesché. The body will be taken to St. Louis this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY HOLTON died yesterday at Baltimore, at the residence of her son, ex-Congressman Hart Benton Holton. Mrs. Holton was in her ninety-fourth year. She was a cousin of President James K. Polk.

FALL OF A "POLICY KING."

Charles Loeffler Applies to the Hoboken Police for Lodging—His Wife Refuses to Take Him In.

Charles Loeffler, once known as the "policy king" of Hoboken, and considered then a wealthy man, entered Police Headquarters in that city last night, and asked Police Sergeant Rathgen, who was at the desk, to give him a night's lodging. In the days of his prosperity Loeffler was often a guest of the police, but it usually took six or seven men to bring him to the station house. He had been a prisoner at least a dozen times, and long defied the police, but was finally driven out of business. When in his prime Loeffler was a powerful man. He often amused himself by wrestling with the best wrestlers, and could only be overcome by such men as Muldoon. He was such a man three years ago; now he is little more than a skeleton. He says rough life, want, and exposure have brought him to what he is.

He told Sergt. Rathgen that when driven out of business he sought to obtain legitimate work, and has been wandering from place to place in search of it. He obtained several positions, but when it became known who he was, no one would have Loeffler in his employ.

He drifted back to Hoboken yesterday without money. He went to the house where his wife and six children are living. His wife allowed him to kiss the children and gave him something to eat, but would not allow him to remain, because she had a hard struggle to support the children, and could not add him to the burden. Loeffler said it galled him to have to ask the police of his own city for aid, but he could do nothing else. He was allowed to occupy a cell last night as a lodger.

LAUNDRY WAS AN OPIUM JOINT.

Tung Lee Wanted Protection from Boys—$900 in His Place.

Tung Lee, a laundryman, of 150 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, complained at the Bedford Avenue Station House last night that boys were throwing stones into his laundry. Policeman Frederick was sent around to keep order, and presently he smelled opium. He went back and told Capt. Short, who went there with several policemen.

The Captain found a fan-tan game in full blast, with four Chinamen playing, and two others smoking opium. One of them was insensible, and had to be carried to the patrol wagon and into the cell. The police found almost $900 in money in the place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 284 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. This week clearance sale of TOILET BOTTLES. Single and odd bottles at half price. No. 915 Broadway and No. 38 Murray St., N. Y.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898, William P. Abendroth, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's P. E. Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, New Haven R. R., at 12 M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAREMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 29, James E. Baremore, son of the late Mary R. and James Baremore.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. from the Moravian Church, Jay Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRAINE.—Daniel Lawrence, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, retired, at his residence, 67 First Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1898.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DWIGHT.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1898, at his late residence, 148 West 12th Street, Henry Butler Dwight, eldest son of Edmund and Harriet Allen Dwight, aged forty-four years.

Funeral from the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th Street, Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

FOLSOM.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, Charles Folsom, of pneumonia.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. E. Davenport, 51 West 47th St., Monday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GAWTRY.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898, Anne E., widow of William M. Gawtry, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 34 West 46th St., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GROSS.—On Saturday, January 29, Louisa A. M., widow of the late William F. Gross, Sr.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Jackson, 196 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, January 31, at 8 o'clock.

HOLLINS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Frank Wiesmann, son of Frank C. and Celine Hollins, aged 19.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, 62 West 55th Street, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2
OF
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1653	1930	2538	2760	3253
1356	1656	1959	2549	2777	3317
1422	1685	2003	2562	2790	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2973	3401
1491	1848	2284	2904	3000	3469
1530	1868	2286	2811	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT.
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.
Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.
New York, January 18, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.
IN RESPECT OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
23 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1898.

Pending completion of the foreclosure sale under the trust indenture of September 4, 1891, and distribution of proceeds thereof, the undersigned, on and after February 1, 1898, will purchase Warrant No. 2 from each of the above described Certificates for the sum of Seventeen 93-100 Dollars, (being the full amount payable thereon,) upon presentation of such Warrant at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

This amount is determined as follows:
Aug. 1 to Aug. 16—15 days @ 6% on $1,000..$2.50
" 16 to Sept. 28—1 mo.,12ds.@ 6% on 950.. 6.65
Sept. 28 to Oct. 22—24 days @ 6% on 650.. 2.60
Oct. 22 to Feb. 1— 3 mos.,9 ds.@ 6% on 375.. 6.18
$17.93

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The above bonds having been called for redemption on June 1, 1898, at 105 and accrued interest, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will pay for each of such bonds of $1,000, with the coupon due June 1, 1898, attached, upon presentation thereof at its office, No. 214 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to February 10, 1898, $1,065.06, being the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3% per annum, from February 10 to June 1, 1898.
E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 887, 471, 377, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange trading developed last week into importance beyond anything known since the buoyancy of last Summer. Few stocks declined; practically every stock and bond in which transactions were of any consequence made an advance.

This larger volume of business was attended naturally by renewed interest in matters pertaining to different properties.

President McKinley's sound-money speech and the Lake Shore-New York Central deal served as warrant for enthusiasm which the cheap-money vote in the United States Senate did not offset.

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European interests.—London was more active in the American market last week than for many months. American stocks were traded in extensively on the London Stock Exchange, and the London houses in Wall Street made large transactions for foreign account. The preponderance of these European operations were purchases. Round lots of New York Central, St. Paul, the Northern Pacifics, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, and the Southern stocks were taken by London. The activity and strength shown by Louisville and Nashville at the end of the week was attributed to that source. Furthermore, the houses having the matter in hand stated that Europe was a large subscriber for the new Rock Island bonds. Most significant of all were the indications that European financial interests of importance which hitherto have shown rather a hostile attitude toward American securities have again become buyers of Western railroad stocks and bonds.

Vanderbilts.—Those properties with which the Vanderbilt name is identified were the most conspicuous in last week's stock market movement. The reports of the New York Central-Lake Shore deal, whereby the two foremost Vanderbilt roads are to be merged, were the ostensible reasons for the buoyancy which these two stocks in particular and the other Vanderbilts showed. Apart from the economies which will be made and the benefits which will accrue to New York Central and Lake Shore shareholders if the deal, as Wall Street believes in it, is put through, the incident is significant as showing the confidence as well as the new active interest of the financiers in control of America's greatest railroad properties. Gossip on all of the Vanderbilt stocks is most bullish. Northwest has already shown new strength, and Omaha, Canada Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, the Nickel Plate stocks, and Three C's are all looked to for activity and higher prices. The new Vanderbilt stock, as Wall Street calls Ontario and Western, is also well spoken of.

Pennsylvania.—On both the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges Pennsylvania Railroad stock has of late been unusually active. Large interests are credited with having picked up 10,000 shares during the past week. The stock has shown steady strength. Recent comparisons between the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and those of other important properties are most favorable to the former and most gratifying to its stockholders. At its present rate of earnings, the stock is by no means expensive at 117.

Coal Stocks—Apparently the short interest in the anthracite coal shares is still large. None of the group showed much activity last week, although previous to the publication of the Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, and Reading reports the professional traders had put out quite a considerable line of short stocks in anticipation of bad statements. In this they were disappointed, for both Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna made statements much better than had been generally expected, while the Reading report for December was exceptionally good, showing a $2,000,000 surplus earned in the fiscal year to Jan. 1. Anthracite coal interests insist that restriction plans are to be adhered to, and state positively that there is to be no more cut-throat competition.

Among the friends of the bituminous coal properties the utmost confidence is expressed in the continuation of better business. They point out that with the new agreements and with the plans for the rehabilitation of the soft coal trade, great improvements must be made in earnings. Much encouragement is evinced at the efforts which are being made and the better things which have already been accomplished thereby.

Klondike Stocks—In the general reaction in the first part of last week the Klondike stocks which had previously shown the greatest buoyancy naturally suffered most. That reaction over, however, the group speedily recovered the ground lost, and made new high figures at the end of the week. The recent buying of the Northern Pacifics and the other stocks representing those properties which next Spring's Klondike rush is to benefit, has all along been of the very best character. Insiders have been steadily adding to their already large holdings, confident that much higher prices are to obtain—a confidence growing out of an intimate knowledge of the actual state of affairs in the Northwest. The exceptional activity in Northern Pacific preferred has been due partly to the rumors of another 1 per cent. dividend to be declared on that stock in the near future. The declaration of such a dividend will quiet those Wall Street scoffers who have persisted in intimating that Northern Pacific would not pay 4 per cent. per annum as promised.

Grangers.—President Cable's inspiriting statement in which he showed that Rock Island was earning net nearly 7 per cent. on its stock, which was published, together with a refunding circular which promised another 1 per cent. for Rock Island stockholders, made that stock the most conspicuous of the Granger group last week. The St. Paul and Burlington statements for December, considered superficially, were not as good as had been expected, but analysis of them shows that there is nothing to complain of in the comparatively small increases shown for the month. During the past week Boston has been a buyer of Burlington, London of St. Paul, and Chicago of Rock Island. Wall Street commission houses have been active in all three stocks.

Southwestern Stocks.—The southwestern properties promise to share Wall Street popularity with those of the Northwest in the near future. Last week the Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues jumped suddenly into prominence, the preferred stock advancing sharply as the Street began to appreciate the real significance of the recent enormous earnings of the property. Missouri Pacific again showed great strength. Denver and Rio Grande preferred also took place among the strong stocks. Recent earnings of all of the Southwestern railroads have been encouragingly large, and many well-informed Wall Street men are enthusiastically bullish on the stocks of that section.

Southern Stocks—London was a buyer of all the international Southern railroad properties last week. Wall Street sentiment toward the Southern stocks is wholly bullish, the popular belief being that in the general improvement throughout the country during the coming year the South will get its full share. The Southern Railway stocks have been neglected of late, but there are to be heard rumors of plans for speculative activity in them, to be begun by Wall Street interests in the property. Of all the Southern stocks Norfolk and Western is one of the most promising. The company is earning at the present time fully 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, and it is not unlikely that dividends at nearly that rate will be established before long.

The local railway stocks were suspiciously steady last week. None of them made notable gains, although they were comparatively active. In Manhattan Elevated there has come into existence a very large and unwieldly short interest. For some time past the traders have been selling the stock short because it refused to respond to the general market buoyancy. The stock accommodatingly hung around 117, while the traders sold liberally borrowed stock. In company with Manhattan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway held firmly, but showed no disposition to advance. Because the whole railway group acted this way, many Wall Street wiseacres have decided that the upward movement in the stocks has culminated, and that they are now entitled to a considerable reaction. From inside sources as well as from political quarters come intimations that there are many more developments yet to come in local railway matters.

Sugar Trust—Talk of trade wars is still used as a bear argument on Sugar Trust stock. Wall Street observers say there is a large short interest in the stock.

Consolidated Gas—All of the local gas properties have shown strength of late, and political interests are credited with doing much of the buying. This has been especially true of Consolidated Gas. Albany is looked to for developments, which are expected to influence the price of the New York gas stocks.

Erie—Much bull talk is to be heard on the Erie stocks. Friends of the property point out that recent earnings warrant much higher prices, especially for the first preferred.

Hawaiian Sugar—The course of Mr. Spreckels's specialty during the coming few weeks will depend almost entirely upon the attitude of the Senate toward the Hawaiian annexation scheme. Hawaiian Sugar interests express the utmost confidence in the early ratification of the annexation treaty.

North American—Wall Street set down the large purchases of North American last week to interests either friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Henry Villard—the Street didn't know just which. There was much speculation as to just what the heavy transactions in the stock might mean.

People's Gas.—The short interest in People's Gas is becoming nervous. The stock has not shown any special buoyancy, but there has certainly been none of that weakness which was so generally predicted a few weeks ago. One clique of traders alone is said to have out between 10,000 and 15,000 shares of the stock.

Union Pacific.—Reorganization interests continue large buyers of the stock, and London has also taken considerable of it during the last three weeks. It is understood that the new securities are to be issued in a short time. Recent earnings are understood to have been surprisingly large.

IF MR. BRYAN WERE ELECTED.

Continually the organized anti-American security syndicate dins into the ear of the foreign investor that he must be shy of United States stocks and bonds. The concert devotes itself now to "the prospect" of Mr. Bryan being elected President three years hence. Says The London Statist, leader in the doleful chant:

"If Mr. Bryan should be elected President in 1900, and if, at the same time, a silverite majority in both houses of Congress should be chosen, there can be no reasonable doubt that a panic would follow more severe than has been witnessed in any part of the world for a very long time. Mr. Bryan maintains not only that silver coin and notes based upon silver should be kept at the value assigned to them by the United States law, but that they should be treated in every respect as equal to gold. Therefore, it seems safe to conclude that Mr. Bryan, if he were in power, would redeem the greenbacks and pay the interest upon the United States debt indifferently in silver and gold. In doing so he would be acting within the law. The law requires that they shall be paid in lawful money of the United States, and there is no question that the legal-tender silver dollar is lawful money. The instant, therefore, it became known that Mr. Bryan had been elected, it is almost certain that gold would go to a premium and that a panic would supervene.

"But bankers and other capitalists would feel that the whole of their capital and a large part of their reserves would be in danger of being swept away, and they would take the necessary measures, without a moment's delay, to secure themselves. The banks would at once reduce their note issues, present the legal tenders at the Treasury for redemption in gold, and also they, as well as other lenders, would call in all loans outstanding. It would be impossible for the borrowers to pay, for everybody would be calling in loans, and nobody would be lending. The resulting panic would be indescribable.

"It may be objected that the panic would soon spend itself, and that business, after a while, would adapt itself to the new conditions. But a panic so severe could not be recovered from for years, possibly for many years. The banks would present legal tenders at the Treasury for redemption, and very soon, therefore, the gold reserve held by the Treasury would disappear. It would be impossible for the Treasury to borrow gold, as Mr. Cleveland did on three or four occasions, for it would be known that for a couple of months a silverite President would be installed in the White House. And it would be unreasonable to expect that capitalists would lend gold with the danger staring them in the face that they would be repaid in silver.

"It is almost certain, therefore, that when Mr. Bryan was installed in the White House he would find no gold in the Treasury, and would be compelled, in consequence, whether he liked it or not, to pay in silver or in paper. Of course, it is possible that Mr. Bryan might be converted by the panic, and might endeavor to reassure the public by recanting his currency heresies. It is much more probable, however, that he would ascribe the panic to the machinations of the 'goldbugs,' and would insist upon giving his silver policy a fair trial. In that case it would be in the power of all debtors to repay their debts in silver, and consequently there would be—or, at all events, there would be a danger of there being—a wholesale transfer of property from the creditor class to the debtor class.

"But it is said by many persons that if the United States, with its ingenious and energetic population, its vast extent, and its immense resources, were to adopt silver the metal would very soon rise to its mint value, or very nearly. The baselessness of the assumption will be manifest to any one who will put aside prepossessions, and look at the matter with an honest desire to get at the truth.

"A party causing an unprecedented National panic on winning power would be hardly likely to retain its position long. There would in consequence be a widespread expectation that the exasperation of the capitalist class, the disappointment of the debtor class, the paralysis of trade, the destruction of credit, and the distress of the working class would effect a great change in public opinion, and that the next Presidential election might reverse the decision of 1900.

"Therefore uncertainty would continue, the banks would do business only with those who agreed to a gold clause, and therefore silver would not rise much."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they offer $500,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds (refunding mortgage) People's Gaslight & Coke Company of the city of Chicago. The financial statement of the company for the year ended Aug. 1 last shows net earnings to have been $2,975,270, which, after deduction of the interest charges of $1,580,300, leaves a surplus of $1,376,970. The company is now paying a dividend on its $25,000,000 capital stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Application will be made to list the bonds offered on the New York Stock Exchange.

The annual statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which has just been issued, shows a considerable increase in the principal departments of its business during the year 1897. Among its gains may be noted: Increase in accident premiums, $145,452.33; increase in accident income, $146,811.94; increase in surplus, $176,371.45; increase in interest, $189,207.91; increase in income, $515,402.51; increase in assets, $2,027,694.96; increase in insurance, life department, $5,025,957; increase in accident insurance, $22,099,820. The company claims that although conservative in its methods it is active in its management, and that it writes more insurance than any other company in New England.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.
5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:
$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;
The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.
INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904**, an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder:		
January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.	$13.33	
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder:		
March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33	
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder:		
May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

120 Broadway, New York, Jan. 31, 1898.
UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for:
Union Pacific First Mtge. 6 % Bonds.
Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8 % Bonds.
Omaha Bridge Renewal 5 % Bonds.
and of
Union Pacific Purchase Money Certificates.

On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.

Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co.
of Brooklyn
5% IMPROVEMENT BONDS,
AND
Brooklyn, Bath & West End RR. Co.
5% GENERAL MTGE. BONDS.

The syndicate formed for the purpose of participating in the readjustment of the bonded indebtedness and leasehold interests of the Nassau Electric Railroad and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies of Brooklyn having purchased more than two-thirds of the above-named bonds at 85 per cent. and accrued interest, the undersigned are authorized to offer the same price to the holders of any of the remaining bonds, provided they are deposited on or before February 1, 1898.
Guarantee Trust Company of New York,
65 CEDAR STREET,
Depositary.

READ TO-DAY'S N. Y.
DAILY STOCKHOLDER.
Points—As to Certain Railroad Securities.
Points—As to "Our Chauncey."
Facts—As to a Cheap Bond.
(Established 1876. Office, 176 Broadway.)
Subscription: 1 yr., $8; 6 mos., $4; 3 mos., $2.50.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

To Corporations:
The services of a capable Executive Manager, with 20 years' experience in large interests and knowledge of New York and Brooklyn, can be obtained after Feb. 1. Highest references available. Address EXECUTIVE, Box 110 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO.
First Mortgage Five Per cent. Gold Bonds.
Interest due Feb. 1, 1898, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
No. 59 Cedar St., New York City.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of February. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1898.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.,
No. 88 Broadway, New York, January 29th, 1898.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., N.Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Pacific Bank,
470 BROADWAY,
New York, Jan. 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after February 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1898.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 29th, 1898.
Coupons due February 1st, 1898, on the **Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing February 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents.
44 Pine St., New York.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL 'E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, MEXICO, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the rate of $1 36-100 American per share at the Banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., its Agency in New York, on 15th February next, on presentation of coupon No. 15.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.
New York, January 26th, 1898.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, payable February 1st. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 21st, 1898.
The COUPONS due February 1st, 1898, on the Bonds of the Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 20th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1898.
Coupons of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.** maturing Feb. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 57.
A quarterly dividend (No. 57) of one per cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders, February 14, 1898, that are of record at noon, February 5. The stock books will be closed at noon, February 5, and opened on Monday, February 14, 1898. CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, January 27th, 1898.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after February 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books January 31st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
Detroit, Michigan, January 27, 1898.
At a meeting of the board of directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of one per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid Monday, February 7th, 1898, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, February 1st. Transfer books will close February 1st and reopen Tuesday, February 8th.
W. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing February 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.
The coupons due February 1st, 1898, on the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company's first mortgage seven per cent. bonds will be paid on and after February 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.
Columbus, Ohio, January 18th, 1898.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and creation of bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively.
The voting register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 19, 1898, and reopen on Thursday, February 17, 1898.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 12, 1898.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 22 MURRAY ST.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Ryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale; Thomas E. Rush, referee, southeast corner of Boscobel Avenue and Elliott Street, runs northeast along Elliott Street 49.6 by north 149 by east 70 to Cromwell Avenue, by south 178 by west 169 to Boscobel Avenue, by north 51, three-story frame dwelling, with stable, and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,572.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 40.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,364.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 134 and 136 East Fourteenth Street, extending through to 133 East Thirteenth Street, begins at Fourteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, runs south 206.6 to Thirteenth Street, by west 21 by north 90 by west 6.6 by north 116.6 to Fourteenth Street, by east 62.5, one, two and three story brick concert hall on Fourteenth Street, three-story brick dwelling on Thirteenth Street. Due on judgment, $22,675.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,010 to 1,016 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, runs east 136.11 by south 88.6 by east 50 by south 77.6 by west 109.6 by north 123.10, four four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,688.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Intervale Avenue, southeast side, 119.3 feet northeast of Home Street, runs southeast 52.11 by northeast 54.8 by north 52.6 by northwest 59.2 to Intervale Avenue, by southwest 100, four three-story frame tenements. Due on judgment, $2,456; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON

Chambers St., running through to Reade St.

and between Broadway and Elm St., 75x152 ft., now occupied by the

RUSSELL & ERWIN M'F'G CO.

is for sale. Opposite the Court House and City Hall Park, in close proximity to the new Hall of Records building. One of the best and strongest locations in the city. Suitable for improvement for institution or for office or other purposes. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

(6155) 10 WALL AND 9 PINE STS.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—Sites for Manufactories, Chemical Works, Lumber Yards, etc., New York.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front on Newtown Creek, accessible to seagoing vessels, with front on Long Island Railroad. Low prices. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$25.00 TO $36.00

Charming, newly furnished Apartments of seven rooms; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; $36; also unfurnished Flat of seven rooms; $25. Office, 54 West 98th st.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MORRIS WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James A. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running southwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence running eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred and ninety (190) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

1324 Street.

No. 10 East 132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $21,090.00, with interest thereon from December 30th to 1897.

The amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property is as follows: Water rent for 1897, $70.80; taxes for 1897, $273.00, and interest thereon.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

10-2aw3wM&Fa3t81

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AGNES M. STREBEIGH and LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Robert M. Strebeigh, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARION BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

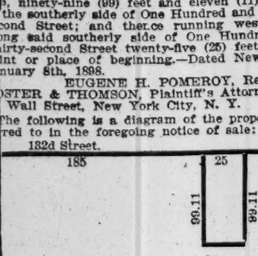
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and known on a map of the lands of the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, by the Number 1126, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, at the northwest corner of the lot of land known on the said map by the Number 1125, such point being also fifty feet northerly from the northerly line of Beach Street; and running thence easterly, along the last mentioned lot of land and parallel with Beach Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-five feet to the lot of land known on said map by the Number 1127; thence westerly, along the said lot Number 1127 and parallel with Beach Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Greenwich Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Being also known by the street Number 403 (old Number 397) Greenwich Street.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 29, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, February 10th, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,528.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.,	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 10% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $340,862 has been paid by the Walker collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.99
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note for Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Co. and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company	16,000.00
Claim of Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 85 coupons due September 1, 1892; 85 coupons due March 1, 1893; 85 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered for sale in separate lots, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer for sale of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when theretofore offered first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and also when secondly offered in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class or all the stock of one class as a single lot, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property so finally offered together as one entire lot will be struck off and be sold together as one entire lot to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid so received shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids theretofore received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when previously offered in separate parcels and also, if offered, then the several separate parcels or lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who shall have made the highest several bids therefor, the bonds or stock of each class in such case being struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor when offered in separate parcels of not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, unless a higher bid was made for the bonds or for the stock of that particular class when offered in combined parcels, in which case the same shall be struck off to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor when so offered as a single lot.

Every such sale will be made subject to confirmation by this Court and will be reported to the Court by the undersigned; and the purchase price payable for any bonds, stocks, securities or other property sold, other than the portion of such purchase price required to be deposited at the time of sale as provided in said decree, will be payable within three days after confirmation of the sale. In case any sale shall not be confirmed by the Court, then all sums deposited by the bidder on account thereof will be returned to the bidder.

Notice is further given that the deposit of five per cent. in cash or in Collateral Notes required under clause (c) of Article XIV. of said decree, entered October 15, 1897, to be made with the complainants by any one offering a bid at the sale before the bid of such bidder shall be received, will be received by said complainants if made either prior to the sale or at the place of sale, and at the time when any bidder shall make a bid.

Notice is further given that lists indicating the order in which the several classes of stocks, bonds, and other securities and property will be offered for sale have been filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the complainants at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and also at the office of the Auctioneers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 24 Pine Street, in said City of New York, for inspection by persons applying therefor; and such lists will be exhibited to and may be examined by persons applying therefor at either of said offices.

Particular information concerning the various stocks, bonds and coupons, and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, to persons applying therefor.

Dated New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.39.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The sales of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 12, 1898.

Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

ADJOURNMENT.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned to take place on Wednesday, February 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the place stated in said notice.

Dated January 26th, 1898.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

ja27,28,29,31,f1,2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

83D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished second floor front room; also hall room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with laundry work or sewing. Call, on Monday, at 24 West 45th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist waiting; good city reference. 243 West 66th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is capable of serving luncheons and dinners equal to a chef; gives the best of city reference from her last employers. Address, for two days, Cook, 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—A lady desires to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend. Cook can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock at 235 West 72d St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as competent cook; will also wash and iron; best city references. 300 East 65th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; excellent reference. 515 West 45d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good city references. M. G., 554 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience, (English and German,) as housekeeper in hotel, sanitarium, or clubhouse; highest references. M., 1,096 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; five years' best city references; in first-class family. M. D., Box 847, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as plain laundress and chamberwork. Ring McCormick's bell three times, 159 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—First-class laundress and chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a woman to go out by the day; excellent laundress and housecleaner. Connors, 227 East 29th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent German nurse; Protestant; to growing children, or as maid; best city references. W. W., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take full charge of an infant; good city reference. 826 West 40th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do family washing at home or out, by day. Mrs. Marie, 428 West 41st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 32; first-class English trained servant; strictly sober and reliable; excellent references; moderate wages; speaks several languages. Henry, 12 Prospect Place.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best city recommendation. 604 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; good reference; city or country. L. M., Box 260, 1,269 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Miscellaneous.

A BOY, 17, HONEST, WILLING, AND OBLIGING, will work at anything; reference. A. Denike, 245 West 29th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have proved as a instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-1aw6wM.

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS, GEORGE H. KEARNY, Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

d27-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

ja10-1aw6mM.

MORSS, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Arnoux, John R. MacArthur, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Steiger, Elizabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Vail, Cornelia V. R. Vail, Archer N. Tuttle, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Persis G. Tuttle, John R. Morse, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morss, Ella M. Platt, Jane R. Morss, Elizabeth S. Morss, William O. Morss, Henry M. Richards, Mary M. Richards, Sarah H. Aller, Robert Watts, William Watts, Alice I. Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary L. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Arnoux, Pauline A. MacArthur, Anna Morse Olyphant, Daisy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith, Esther Smith, Varnon M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinsett Olyphant, Anne Morse Houghton, Alice Meikelham, Ellen Meikelham, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lizzie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for William H. Arnoux and John R. MacArthur, executors, 18 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

DAVID WILCOX, Attorney for Robert M. Olyphant, executor, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. ja3-1aw6wM

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS

in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Opens Feb. 5.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON

LECTURES TO-DAY AT 8 P. M. IN

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,

Cor. 34th St. and Broadway, on Leviticus, The Book of Holiness.

J. H. BURK SINGS. SEATS FREE.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 7 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York, Direct to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Kais. W.II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Mch. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.....Feb. 2 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 23
PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND.....Feb. 2 | WESTERNLAND.....Feb 16
KENSINGTON.....Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria...March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWAS

TROLLEYS FOR EAST SIDE

The Third Avenue Company to Adopt the Underground System for Main Lines and Branches.

INSTALLMENT SOON TO COME

Electricity Will Supplant Cable and Horses as Soon as Arrangements Can Be Completed—Manhattanville Road to be Equipped First.

Superintendent J. H. Robinson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday announced that the main line of the road, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue line, and the branches will be equipped with electrical underground trolleys as soon as such equipment can be completed. Steps are now being taken to secure the requisite consents from property holders along the routes, and an early application to make the change will be made to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The work will be begun on the Forty-second Street, St. Nicholas and Manhattanville Road. This is made necessary by the fact that the new King's Bridge lines are to be run jointly by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Company, and the same motive power will have to be employed. The work of installing the system is now partially completed on the King's Bridge line, and it will be pushed to completion. Cars may then be run from Forty-second Street and East River to Washington Heights.

The recently acquired Dry Dock Road, with its various branches, will next receive electrical equipment. It is expected that these two lines will be running with the new motive power within six or eight months, and until they are fully installed no change will be made with the cable branches. A power house on King's Bridge Road is in the course of construction.

Mr. Robinson said yesterday that it would be some time before the main line along the Bowery and Third Avenue and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street branch would be changed to trolley traction, but that the change was decided on by the company last week. Careful computations have been made, and tabulated figures as to the relative expense and facility of operating trolley roads as compared with horse and cable roads have convinced the management of the wisdom of the plan. As the principal delay and expense in constructing electrical roads lies in the construction of the slots for the electrical channel, little expense will attend the change on the cable lines, the cable slots serving for the trolley.

As yet, Mr. Robinson said, no contracts have been made, and no propositions considered. A number of contractors have been invited to bid, and their proposals will be considered at a meeting of the management to be held in the near future. Several systems have been under consideration, but none will be decided upon until the outcome of the injunction restraining the "Huckleberry" Road from using Walker motors is known. It is probable that the same system now in use by the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be employed.

In addition to the saving in expense, the company believes that it can facilitate its service by the change. Delays from breakdowns in machinery are not so likely to happen, and the time between Harlem and the lower portion of the city can be considerably reduced. It is also believed that the electrical equipment will accommodate itself well to the heavy traffic of rush hours.

WEST SIDE TROLLEY TRIAL.

Ninth Avenue Line Starts Its New Underground Electric Service—The Tests Successful.

Six electric motor cars from the Lenox Avenue line were placed in use on the newly constructed trolley road of the Ninth Avenue company on the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday. The upper portion of the road, extending from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-second Street, on the Boulevard, and to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Amsterdam Avenue, has been equipped with the underground system, and as soon as schedules can be arranged none but trolley cars will be operated. The trials yesterday were successful in every respect, and demonstrated that electricity can propel the cars over the steep grade from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. No accidents occurred, and, although the cars were sent along at a snail's pace, the work on schedules was begun.

As soon as possible the regular trolley service will be begun on the upper portion of the road. As yet the double conduits which are necessary to accommodate both cable and electric channel iron have not been completed on Columbus Avenue from Sixty-fifth to Fifty-ninth Street. As soon as these conduits are constructed, cars will be run from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street over the line now completed to Fifty-ninth Street, crossing to the East River on the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company's tracks.

The electrical equipment of the Fifty-ninth Street Road is completed, and cars will be run over the new route as soon as the connection on Columbus Avenue can be made. It is expected that this will take two or three weeks. When the new route is established the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown cars will be discontinued. In this way passengers from the Second, Lexington, Madison, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Columbus Avenue lines will be transferred directly to the electric cars for the upper west side.

The Fourth and Madison Avenue trolley line has given such satisfaction that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will place the underground trolley in operation on all of its lines. It is expected that by March 1 all of the lines operated by the company north of Fifty-ninth Street will be in running order with either electricity or cable as the locomotive force.

The work on the Eighth Avenue Road has so far progressed that horse cars were operated over the upper end of it yesterday. The horse car service will also be resumed over the Second Avenue line this week pending electrical completion.

AN ALLEGED HEALER ARRESTED

Dr. Arnold Said that He Might Have Hypnotized Magistrate Olmsted if He Had Tried.

Dr. James Arnold, a physician and linguist, eighty-five years old, who claims to be a healer of incurables by means of hypnotic, magnetic, and electric treatment, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of having attempted to swindle a boarding house keeper. The complainant is Michael C. Moroney of 117 East Forty-sixth Street. He says that Dr. Arnold engaged rooms at his place on Friday for $8 a week, and that after he had spent only a day there he was about to depart without paying, having engaged board at another place.

Dr. Arnold is a Frenchman. He left his country sixty years ago to come to this country. He says that he was graduated in France and in Berlin. He speaks a dozen languages, including Chinese. He says that he served with the French Army in Algiers at the beginning of his career, and that he served in the Mexican and civil wars in the United States Army as a scout.

In answer to Moroney's charge Dr. Arnold said in court that he had not the slightest intention of defrauding Moroney. He did engage board elsewhere, but he went to Moroney's only long enough to cure his niece, who was paralyzed. He said that he used the electrical and magnetic treatment on her. He had no electric apparatus, as he had enough electricity in his body for a dozen batteries. He placed his hands on her feet, and a few hours she could walk. He told Moroney that it would take three days to cure her. At the end of that time he was going to his other lodgings.

Magistrate Olmsted held him in $500 bail for examination to-day.

"I might have hypnotized the Magistrate," said Dr. Arnold, "but it would not have been fair, even though I could have made him let me off. I stand on my rights and I know I shall get free."

Dr. Arnold is remarkably well preserved if he is actually eighty-five years old, as he seems to be no more than sixty-five. He says he knew Gen. Grant when he was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war and a General in the rebellion. He knew Gen. McClellan, he also says, and he declares that he spent a year in Libby and Andersonville Prisons.

DR. EATON ON AGNOSTICISM.

He Preaches on Its Contributions to the Religious Thoughts of the Present Day.

"The Contribution of Agnosticism to the Religious Thought of To-day" was the subject of the discourse of Dr. Charles H. Eaton last night at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

"I do not propose to-night," said Dr. Eaton, "to ask such schoolboy questions as 'Can an agnostic get into heaven?' Heaven is character, love of truth. There are many agnostics who have all these qualities. It is no longer possible to range men like sheep and goats, and send one class to a localized hell, and the other to a localized heaven. There are two ways to answer the problem of existence—where am I, whence am I, and whither am I going? One set say they all came from God, and that all must return to God. There is another class made up of humble seekers of the truth and benefactors of mankind that think we can know nothing of the great source of the world, and hence of life—that if there be a God He is unknowable.

"The word 'agnostic' was first suggested by Prof. Huxley in 1869, but the philosophy is as old as the world of thought. There are two classes of agnostics. One class is very well represented by the bumptious student who said to Dr. Parr, 'I believe in nothing I cannot understand.' 'Then,' the witty doctor replied, 'your creed will be the shortest one on record.' There are so-called agnostics who have no reverence for the truth, who do not care whether the world was created by God, or whether there be any ultimate explanation of the nature of things. This is probably because they are indolent intellectually. They deal with all sacred things in a careless and heartless manner. Their lives are selfish and materialistic. I do not hesitate to say that such a view makes agnosticism a philosophy of despair.

"But I would speak of a nobler agnosticism. Herbert Spencer is an exponent of this belief, and his position has been greatly misunderstood. He affirms that there is an eternal energy from which all things proceed—the same power that wells up in us as consciences. The men ranged on the side of agnosticism have shown a loyalty to truth and purity of motive and consecration to nobler things such as would put to shame many pretended followers of the lowly Nazarene. The contribution of this form of agnosticism to religion of this day is very valuable. It has taught the Church the supreme value of humility. Lost in the immensity of space of which I know nothing, I am in the length and grandeur of all things. These mysteries will continue to be as unsolvable as the mysteries of the solar system. The great sin of the Christian Church has been its attempt to assume infallibility. Science has taught us that we are irrational to run our heads against facts or refuse to change our theories to suit newly discovered truths."

Dr. Eaton in closing spoke of the great insistence on truth by agnostics, and said that if they had made one error, it was their restriction of phenomena. The Church, he said, had been too willing to accept phenomena not properly attested. "I want to hold to no false hopes," said he. "I want the latest evidence, the highest discoveries that can be given. Let us not forget how that agnosticism during the last half century has been clearing the ground of the walls and rubbish of old temples, and it is for us who believe in the truths of the Christian religion to lay the foundation of a nobler and permanent building of faith."

DR. GOTTHEIL ON NEWSPAPERS.

He Praises Them as the Recorders and Distributors of the World's Daily History.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil preached a sermon in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning, in which he praised newspapers. He said, in part:

"History is the great liberator of the human mind. It enables us to understand our condition by showing us how it came to be what it is; it lays bare the process of its growth and development. History takes us out of our narrow spheres and shows us the experiences of other nations and other countries, and thus enlarges our views and deepens our insight into the causes that led to other results than our own.

"History is not only of the past; it is of the present also. It continues unbroken every day. We profit by our attention to the records of our own time, for we are more deely interested in them, understand them better, and are in living sympathy with them. Thanks to the sleepless vigilance and efficiency of the newspapers, whatever of any importance happens in any part of the globe is reported to us almost simultaneously with the occurrence; reported, too, at a cost so small that the poor laborer can have it served to him at the same moment, in the same language, and with the same illustrations as the millionaire. Every morning, every afternoon, we have our lesson in history; we learn it willy-nilly; we cannot shut our ears or close our eyes to the instruction. The Jews were lovers of history from of o'd. They produced the most remarkable historical library in the world—the Bible."

"In minds so schooled in history as those of the present day, evils find less and less nourishment. The widespread outcry against the Jews of Europe, so far from disproving this assertion, makes directly for it, because the instigators and spokesmen distinctly declare that they are not actuated by religious motives, and this is, perhaps, the only element of truth in their statements. They are mostly known to be strangers to the Church, even of Christianity. They would leave Judaism alone if the Jews would leave them alone in all other walks of life. Religious narrowness has become too much even for those conspirators to own up to. And inasmuch as our daily lessons of history in the making are not likely to cease or to be curtailed, we have reason to hope that we shall gradually outgrow and leave behind the errors into which religious zeal has hitherto been betrayed.

"The more justified is this hope as to this great service of the press, another is added of almost equal value by the impartiality with which all religions are treated. Nothing in which the reading public is interested is excluded from their notice. No word spoken in pulpit or on platform which should be heard in wider circles is denied that privilege, no matter whether it is uttered in the cathedral, the meeting house, the synagogue, or the tabernacle. Priest, rabbi, revivalist, skeptic, all may have their hearing before tens of thousands of listeners, and be certain of the same respectful treatment. Nay, more; no misconception or groundless imputation will go uncorrected. No just complaint is ruled out in this open court. Preachers and speakers know this, and are, therefore, on their guard; they think twice and thrice before they venture upon any assertion affecting the character or the teachings of another faith.

"Formerly people only heard their own side of the question; now they learn something of many other sides, and it is impossible that so much information should not influence their judgment, broaden out their views, and help them to more enlightened conceptions of their own doctrines. Insensibly we are led forward toward the new era of religion; imperceptibly we convert one another, and are constrained to say, with Father Jacob of old, 'Truly, God is in that place, only I knew it not.'"

ASYLUM AIDES ENTERTAINED.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Meets for Business and Pleasure.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Circle of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the institution, Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The reports of several committees were read and regular business was transacted.

At the close of the business meeting a novel entertainment was given in the children's play room at the rear of the institution building. A "loan exhibition of rare and valuable paintings by celebrated artists" had been advertised. Fifty-five paintings were illustrated. Instead of the paintings themselves, clever caricatures were exhibited. "The Bust of a Boy" was represented by a dilapidated pair of boy's trousers, and other subjects were comically illustrated.

Souvenirs in the shape of poker chips were distributed, refreshments were served, and dancing followed. Almost all of the 150 members of the circle were present.

Arrangements are being completed by the circle for a debate between representatives of the Jewish Technical School, the Hebrew Institute, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Other entertainments are planned, the proceeds of which are to go to the fund of the institution.

RELIGION A LIFE OF LOVE

Dr. Abbott Says that Neither Baptism Nor Church Worship Is Essential.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRIESTHOOD

It Is Openly Declared that the Christian Ministry Has Adopted the Old Jewish Forms of Worship—The Preacher's Disbelief of Spiritualism.

The Epistle to the Galatians formed the subject of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon, in his series on St. Paul, delivered last night in Plymouth Church. In the course of it he declared that neither church worship, baptism, ritual, nor observation of the Sabbath was essential to religion; that Christianity was not obedience to any law, but was a new life. At the question meeting after the sermon he spoke slightingly of Spiritualism, and explained his belief in the possibility of repentance and regeneration after death. In part, Dr. Abbott said:

"The Jewish belief contained regulations respecting the temple service and the priesthood, respecting the rite of circumcision, and respecting the observance of certain days, notably the seventh of the week, known as the Sabbath. In the early history of Judaism sacrifice might be offered by anybody, whether a priest or not. By the time of the exile sacrifice was allowed only at Jerusalem and by a priesthood.

Succeeded Jewish Methods.

"When the Christian Church was formed the Jews coming into the Church brought the Jewish conception with them. Gradually this conception of a priesthood and a temple service was wrought into the Christian Church and has come down to our day. It is, indeed, openly declared that the Christian ministry are the successors of the old Jewish priesthood. The modern priest must receive his authority from the priests who preceded him. These priests have the same office to perform that the priests in the old Jewish world; they offer a sacrifice. The simple supper which Christ told men to take in memory of Him is converted into the mass. The priest must have an altar, and so the simple supper table on which the simple supper was served in the early Church becomes an altar, and there is round about it, not, indeed, a great wall as in the Jewish temple, but there is a railing, and within that railing is a sacred precinct. The church thus becomes no longer a meeting house; it becomes a temple.

"The second Jewish rite is that of circumcision. No man could be a Jew unless he was circumcised. When Paul went out to preach to pagans, they saw no reason for circumcision, and he simply set it aside. It has never reappeared in the Christian Church, but something has come in to take its place. When the Christian Church started, it adopted baptism from John, as John had adopted it from the Jews before him. It was the way in which a man confessed his faith in Christ. But as the Church grew, men wished to bring their children in, and the infant Christian was baptized as the infant Jew had been circumcised. This was not only made the door of admission into the Church, so that nobody who was unbaptized could be regarded as belonging to the new Israel, but it was regarded in the Middle Ages, and is still regarded, as a means of transformation of character. Thus the rite of circumcision has come down in a changed form, just as the temple rites and priests have come down from the old Mosaism.

Sabbath Once a Day of Rest Only.

"The third characteristic of Judaism was the setting apart of certain days for observance. The Sabbath was at first simply a rest day, nothing else. The priests quite properly made use of it for temple service, and gradually there grew up additions to this simple law, so that when Christ was upon earth it had become a burdensome day instead of a free day. This seventh day passed with the rest of Judaism into the Christian Church. At first the two days were kept, the first and seventh. As the pagan element grew stronger, the seventh day gradually dropped out, and the first day came to take its place."

The preacher then reviewed the Epistle to the Galatians, showing how Paul battled with these beliefs. His enemies, whom Dr. Abbott called "Judaizers," charged Paul with ignoring these principles, and he accepted the charge and defended his position. He acknowledged that he had no authority from the Apostles, and declared that he disagreed with them. Christianity was not acceptance of the law, but acceptance of the spirit of Christ.

"To sum it all up," concluded Dr. Abbott, "The Christian religion is not a new form of law—it is a new life. No rite or ceremony or order of any kind is of the essence of religion. Nothing external to man is of the essence of religion. No order of priesthood, no temple, or church service, no form of worship, no baptism, no Lord's supper, no Sabbath day. Religion does not consist in observing certain days or going to certain services or approaching God through certain priests; it is the spirit of faith, hope, and love. If the Church helps you to faith, hope, and love, use it. If baptism and the Lord's supper renew the spirit of faith, hope, and love, enjoy them. If the Puritan Sabbath strengthens you in faith, hope, and love, observe it. Religion is the life of love. Nothing else than that suffices; nothing more than that is called for."

Skeptical of Spiritualism.

At the question meeting Dr. Abbott was asked if he believed in the possibility of spirits holding communication with living people.

"I do not know," he said. "I have no positive judgment that it is impossible. I have made some study of spiritual manifestations, some through books and some through attending séances, and my judgment is, that there is so much fraud and self-delusion mixed up with the whole matter of spiritism that on the whole I can find other and more useful things to do than to spend any more time in its investigation."

THE COMING RELIGION.

Dr. Crowe, in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Preaches Upon the Opportunities of a New Epoch.

"What Is to be the Coming Religion?" was discussed yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, at the Church of the Eternal Hope, on Eighty-first Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

"When Christ studied the religion of His time and country," said Dr. Crowe, "it was clear to Him that the official power of Judaism had reached the end of an epoch. The priestly régime had been slipping from power for some generations. To-day, at the threshold of the twentieth century, it is equally manifest that we are nearing the end of another religious epoch.

"The world has abandoned the old system of theology. The question now is, Shall there be a new theology, a new thought of God? Men think they must give up all belief in God when they cease to believe in the devil. If men are to preserve any belief, the liberal Churches must awake and show them that their own best thought is the foundation of religion.

"A good, perplexed brother from up the State recently wrote to a daily paper—THE NEW YORK TIMES—complaining because the paper published so many liberal sermons. The editor replied that sermons of that sort were likely to be better reading than many of those by orthodox ministers, and further, that liberal sermons were 'news.' It is our reproach that liberal sermons are 'news' to the great majority of the people.

"Five liberal churches on Manhattan Island! There would have been fifty if the Unitarians and Universalists, who are one—especially in laziness—had stood by their own gospel, and worked for it as the orthodox people stand by and work for their gospel.

"In supporting a liberal Church you are not only keeping the denomination alive; you are providing a church home for the intellectually free, you are lifting the intelligence of the world over this deep gulf of atheism, you are saving religion for succeeding generations, you are binding American civilization itself with cords of reverence and faith."

New Church of the Strangers Opened.

The congregation of the Church of the Strangers formally took possession of their new edifice on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning. In honor of the occasion the church was beautifully decorated with flowers, the pulpit being well-nigh hidden behind a huge bank of palms and lilies. A special musical programme was also rendered. The sermon was preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn.

DR. HALL AND THE SESSION.

Rumors of Resignation, but Everything to Be Done and Known in Due Course.

The services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday were conducted as usual, and there were no announcements or developments concerning the resignation of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the pastor, its subsequent withdrawal, or the position of the Session.

In fact, Dr. Hall and his friends seem to regard the incident as closed, so far as they are concerned. There are rumors in the congregation that several members of the Session and two members of the Board of Trustees will resign unless Dr. Hall consents to fix a definite time for his retirement, but no definite statement to that effect seems to have been made.

Everything, it was said yesterday by an officer of the church, will be done in due course and proper order. The next meeting of the Session will be held on the Thursday before the second Sunday in February. Then the relations of the Session and the Trustees to the pastor will be formally discussed, and any communication that is to be made to him will be drawn up in proper form and regularly entered upon the minutes.

Silas B. Brownell, the Stated Clerk of Session, declined to express any opinion as to the probable action of the Session as a whole, or of any of its members as individuals, and said nobody would be justified in making predictions in advance of the meeting and formal action of the Session. He said the matter of accepting Dr. Hall's offer to accept assistance in his work would be considered at the proper time.

IN MEMORY OF DR. BELLOWS.

The Anniversary of His Death Remembered in the Church of Which He Was Pastor for Many Years.

An anniversary service was held at 11 A. M. yesterday morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in memory of the distinguished Unitarian minister, Dr. Henry Whitney Bellows, who died sixteen years ago. Dr. Bellows was the pastor of All Souls' Church from its opening in the year 1855 to the time of his death in 1882. He had also for nine years previously officiated for this congregation when its meeting house was the Church of the Divine Unity, in Broadway, between Prince and Spring Streets. Dr. Bellows first took charge of the congregation in 1839, when the meeting house was in Chambers Street.

The principal feature of the service was a sermon on "The Evolution of a Unitarian Church," by the Rev. Russell N. Bellows of New Hampshire, son of the dead minister. The religious exercises included an organ voluntary by Charles H. Hoyt, singing of anthems by the choir, and Scriptural readings. Former memories were revived among many of the old church members by the singing of Congregational Hymns 1, 2, and 3, the authors of which were, respectively, the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., who officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of this congregation's first church in 1820, and former pastors, the Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Rev. Theodore C. Williams. The present pastor of All Souls', Dr. Slicer, was unable to be present, an appointment in Boston taking him out of the city.

In an interesting way the Rev. Mr. Bellows told the story of the evolution of All Souls' Church, from its incorporation as the First Congregational Church, in 1819, to the present. He said the congregation was founded as the direct result of preaching by the great Dr. Channing, and made references to the leading events of Dr. Bellows's pastorate, such as his Presidency of the United States Sanitary Commission from the beginning of the war to 1878, asserting that much of the minister's work was to be credited to the congregation itself. He paid handsome tributes also to the learning of the ministers who were the predecessor and successors of Dr. Bellows, and called attention to the fact that the movement for civil service reform originated among the membership of All Souls'.

GRACE PARISH YEAR BOOK.

Dr. Huntington Makes Reference to the Church's Offending Smokepipe—Work of the Year.

In the last issue of the Year Book of Grace Parish, just published, which recites the accomplishments of that religious foundation during the period of 1897, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, takes the oportunity to call to the attention of his people what he deems to be a serious blemish on the architectural beauty of the church and which he earnestly desires remedied. The offending feature to which he refers is that of a smokepipe which seeks to emulate the grandeur of the graceful Gothic pinnacles and spire among which it conspicuously stands.

"The exterior of the church on its northern side," writes the rector, "is grievously disfigured by a smokepipe more suggestive of a river steamboat or of a tenement house than of a church. It stands there, and has stood there for two years, in its slender ugliness simply because of the utter inadequacy of the existing provisions for the heating and ventilation of the building. In these respects we are far, far behind the times, and something ought to be done in the near future to bring us up to date. The enterprise of properly reconstructing and furnishing the cellar of the church is not one-half so romantic as that of beautifying the superstructure; but the former task is to-day as insistent as ever the latter has been in years past, and calls for concerted effort just as loudly as that did."

Dr. Huntington dwells at length on the work of the twelve departments into which the energies of the great plant are divided—the religious instruction of the young, missions at home and abroad, industrial education, industrial employment, the care of the sick and needy, care of little children, visitation of neighborhoods, visitation of prisoners, promotion of temperance, fresh-air work, libraries and reading rooms, and friendly societies and brotherhoods.

One of the most interesting departments in the work of Grace Parish is that which is devoted to the care of the sick and needy. During the year Miss Linton, the trained nurse, made no less than 2,891 visits, against 2,154 the preceding year. The number of visits received was 3,181, as against 1,204. There were furnished from the diet kitchen to the sick during the year 5,583 quarts of milk, 1,197 bottles of sterilized milk, together with soups, jellies, and other delicacies. The total receipts for the year by the parish were $122,255.02. For external objects there was expended $24,926.05; for parochial objects, $94,206.86, making a total of $119,132.91, leaving a balance of $3,122.11.

Statistics of Grace Parish show that there were 184 baptisms in 1897, including 15 adults, and 145 were confirmed. The total number of communicants is about 1,500. There were 98 marriage services and 101 burial services performed during the year. The Sunday schools have 1,428 pupils and 83 teachers and officers. There are 656 pupils in the industrial schools, with 83 teachers, and 5 teachers and 160 scholars in the parish kindergarten.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

The Annual Meeting and Election of the Association Held.

The Hebrew Infant Asylum Association held its third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and elected officers. About 200 members of the association were present. The report of the Treasurer, R. J. Gerstle, showed that the asylum's treasury had gained during the year. A large building has been purchased, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Forest Avenue, which will be remodeled so as to be used as an asylum, and this will increase the accommodations of the asylum fourfold. The institution is now at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Mott Avenue.

The officers chosen were: President—Mrs. Esther Wallenstein; Vice President—Maurice Untermyer; Directors for Three Years—Jacob Fleischhauer, S. Wallenstein, E. L. Rieser, B. Frankel, and Maurice Untermyer; Directors for Two Years—S. F. Bleyer, Kaufman Mandell, Robert J. Gerstle, A. M. Steinhart, and J. Wertheimer; Directors for One Year—The Rev. Joseph Silverman, Philip Lewisohn, Randolph Guggenheimer, Henry M. Goldfogle, and Isaac Danenberg. The Secretary and Treasurer are chosen by the Directors. They are now E. Gaspari, Secretary, and Robert J. Gerstle, Treasurer.

Stillwell Succumbs to His Wounds.

J. B. Stillwell, who shot himself on Thursday morning at his home, 30 Garden Place, Brooklyn, died early yesterday. He had been unconscious since Thursday night, and his death was hourly expected all day Saturday. Dr. Hartung, after consultation with the attending physician, Dr. L. J. Morton, decided that the shooting was accidental. The funeral will be held on Tuesday from the house.

AN INDEPENDENT MORALITY

Rev. Merle St. C. Wright's Address Before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall.

NATURAL RELIGION ESSENTIAL

Keeping Up Appearances the Main Thing Demanded in Secular Morality—Character and Function of the New Theology.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright occupied the platform before the Ethical Culture Society at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday in place of Prof. Felix Adler, who lectured before the congregation of Mr. Wright at the Lenox Lyceum Unitarian Church. Mr. Wright's subject was "Is an Independent Morality Possible?" and he said, in part:

"An independent morality is possible, but not logical. Morality is independent as regards any revealed or ecclesiastical religion, but not as regards essential or natural religion, without which it is an unsupported and unindicated whim.

"Morality as much as religion requires the spirituality of the universe. Religion does not profess to behold the ultimate mystery any more than morality does; an order requiring and requiting morality, if human, cannot prevail beyond the unaided will of individual or community; if a world-order, it is the very definition of divinity.

"What I maintain is that the divorce between morality and religion is a practical fact, not a theoretical necessity. The institution of marriage is not invalidated although the contracting parties agree to live apart, nor is morality more though religion is less by this separation. You may be an exquisite in ethics, a natural ethical aristocrat, but where is the coercive persuasion of others—the universal rule?

"If you deny the premises upon which religion rests, I question whether you can maintain, in permanence, a morality which shall respect the finer fidelities and higher expediencies of character, and if you are obliged for practical reasons to maintain a morality, then I assert that theoretically you must maintain a religion also. Morality is wholly human, if religion and deity are unreal, and unless nature is kindred, sympathetic, auxiliary, must go the way of all merely human things. But if nature is not only kindred and sympathetic, but further urges on us the high endeavor, then all that religion demands and deity means is compliance in the fostering relationship.

"Nature for us bears the character and has the dignity of divinity, and is, indeed, indistinguishable from God. If morality is foreign to the constitution of nature, then its reason for its existence appears nil. If morality, however, is necessary for human beings, whence this necessity and why should the necessity take so superb a form? Or is historical heroism a mistake, and is 'the average sensual man' the type of to-day and to-morrow?

"In secular morality the only thing demanded seems to be keeping up appearances, and an average working efficiency that will last our time. But anything beneath appearances and beyond efficiency is superfluous. All that society can demand is an external conformity, an outward law. Anything beyond this is uncalled for, and unaccounted; for conscience may dictate, but it reasons no foundation, your whole life structure is in the air.

"If you do more and need to do more than is demanded of expediency then account for the practice of your theory. If we are bound to be better, then the world that binds us is better than we said—its nature illustrated by our own. But the naturalistic principles there is nothing makes the world ideally perfect except your ideality within, and the world is ideal only so far as your ideality extends, endures, and dominates.

"The new theology is emotional and trusts the feelings. It universalizes the ethical as well as the intellectual as a world form and law. If we are made, then we are meant in our essentials and the satisfaction of our ideals is implied in their origination. What follows? That reason being our character, quality and conscience our essential principles, we are warranted in inferring from those in us to other persons in the larger world. By our nature we may mean nature in general, and if on the whole our demands are satisfied in what seems a rational and ethical fashion we should be satisfied with this presumptive proof. And this we have in science and in life. Life seems to be the basal word of the Universal Law, the method of its constitution, and love its issue and result."

Next Sunday Prof. Adler will resume his lectures before the Ethical Society. His subject will be "The Golden Resources of Silence."

PROF. ADLER ON COURAGE.

He Occupies the Pulpit of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church.

Prof. Felix Adler occupied the pulpit of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church yesterday morning. The subject of his discourse was "Courage, Physical, Mental, and Moral." He said that courage was a quality of mind and soul. Physical courage was where we depended on brute strength without regard to consequences. Mental courage was faith in the mind, and it showed us how to do what seemed impossible, to keep cool, have presence of mind at all times, for the mind was king and always present. The one element of success of all great men was courage.

"Physical and mental courage in combination have many notable examples," said Prof. Adler. "One was furnished on Christmas morning, when a brave fireman of this city lost his life. The driver of an engine had just returned from his home after kissing his wife and two little children goodbye and had hardly entered the engine house when an alarm of fire came in. He sprang to his seat, seized the reins, and started for the fire. After proceeding a few blocks with the horses on a full gallop, he saw a short distance ahead of him a woman and a small child standing in the middle of the street, seemingly paralyzed with fear at the approach of the engine.

"The crowd shouted, but the woman did not move. The driver saw at once that he had either to run down the woman and child or to suddenly swerve his horses to the walk and thus endanger his own life. His physical and mental courage combined acted instantly, and, tugging at one of the reins, he turned the horses toward the curb, and the next moment he lay beneath the overturned engine a crushed and shapeless mass. In this we have an illustration of physical and mental courage combined.

"In the case of a shipwreck which took place on our coast last Winter we had an illustration of physical courage alone. The crew of a life-saving station battled for thirty-six hours with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero, to save the crew of a vessel that lay stranded on the beach. After many unsuccessful attempts to reach the crew they at last succeeded, relying solely on their physical courage and brute strength, as they had done many times before.

"Mental courage is illustrated in the case of a man who, while walking on a deserted street, was stopped by a maniac, who approached him with an open knife in his hand and said: 'Prepare to die, for I am going to slaughter you.' To this the other replied: 'This is not slaughtering day. Wait until next Thursday; that is the regular day.' The maniac, with an apology, went away. Thus by the use of self-reliance and mental courage a life was saved."

Their Pastor for Fifty Years.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, at Bond Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the installation of its pastor, the Rev. D. J. Patterson. Mr. Patterson is now eighty-six years old. He was installed on Jan. 30, 1848. At the morning service the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Walters, and Mr. Patterson pronounced the benediction. In the evening the Rev. Dr. T. M. Anderson preached. Mr. Patterson is still strong mentally and physically, and was in a happy frame of mind as he received the congratulations of the church members after the services.

Installation of Dr. Wilson.

The installation of the Rev. David Munro Wilson as minister of the Third Unitarian Society of Brooklyn took place last night in the church building, at Gates Avenue and Irving Place. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Others who participated in the services were the Revs. A. C. Nickerson of Plainfield, N. J.; D. W. Morehouse, Secretary of the Middle States Conference; Robert Collyer, M. St. C. Wright, Samuel A. Eliot, John W. Chadwick, J. Coleman Adams, and Hobart Clark.

A shivery subject is Spring clothing in mid-Winter; but some people "flit away" before it is Spring, some "flit" to where Spring is—to them it may be interesting to know that our Spring stock is ready—at our Prince street store only.

Mid-winter prices on some Winter stuff.

Single and double-breasted sack suits—men's and youths'; walking-coat suits; bicycle suits; frieze ulsters; trousers; cork-sole shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. LUBECK'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Congregation of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy Mark the Event by Paying a Debt.

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the ministry of their rector, in this city, the members of the Vestry and congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy have raised the necessary funds to pay off the floating debt of the parish. Although this church is unincumbered by mortgages and is comfortably endowed, in consequence of its being a free church the revenues have fallen just a little behind the expenses for several years.

A floating debt of about $6,400 accumulated, and realizing that debt of any kind was an annoyance to their rector, the leading members of the church determined to have it canceled by Feb. 1, which is the tenth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck's work in this city. One-half of the $6,400 was subscribed by the Wardens and Vestrymen, and the other half was given by other members of the congregation.

It was in February, 1888, that the Rev. Dr. Lubeck became the rector of the struggling little Church of St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The congregation was then small and poor. The destruction of the little church by fire several years ago threw the congregation out of a home for nearly a year. During that period a consolidation with the old Zion Church was effected, and the present fine edifice in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was built.

The growth of the congregation has been steady and the helpful work of the parish has extended in many directions. Dr. Lubeck's rectorship has proved not only stimulating in the sense of attracting members and organizing good works, but it has developed a strong attachment between the people and their eloquent rector. One striking result of Dr. Lubeck's work is the creation of one of the largest and best boy choirs in New York. Under the training of Warren R. Hedden this choir has become an attractive feature of the services at this church.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2.
To-night, (for the last time,) TWELFTH NIGHT.
Miss Rehan as Viola
To-morrow and Every Evening, Wycherly's Famous Comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss Rehan as Peggy
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DALY'S Special Announcement.
ANNUAL LENTEN ILLUSTRATED MATINEES.
MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BURTON HOLMES, (whom Mr. JOHN L. STODDARD has introduced as his legitimate successor,) for a series of LENTEN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES similar in style to Stoddard's famous series, (yet entirely novel in subject, treatment, and illustration.)
Mr. Holmes's lectures will begin Thursday, Feb. 24.
There will be three courses; five lectures in each course.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock.
COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock.
COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Send for an illustrated circular with full description and further particulars. Address Box Office, Daly's Theatre. Course tickets, $5. Same secured seat each lecture. Orders may be sent in now.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, TUESDAY, FEB. 1ST, 1898.
Grand afternoon exhibition of pieces de fantasie from 2 until 5 P. M. Tickets, $5.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS—100TH PERFORMANCE, FEB. 15.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mat., Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks Edward E. Rice's Production, The Girl from Paris.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Admission, 50c. Matinée Saturday.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIA MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats Wed.& Sat. 2:15
LAST 3 WEEKS.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
150th Perf. To-Night. Handsome souvenirs.

50th Hello Nt. Wed! CASINO! Big Beauty Show! Show of City! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!" Show of Crowds!

GARDEN TH

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ending Jan. 29..	2,479,681
Same week last year.....	633,852
Stocks to date this year.....	8,676,276
Corresponding date last year..	3,370,052

Bond transactions for the week	$26,072,500
Same week last year.....	10,143,000
Bonds to date this year.....	86,741,200
Corresponding date last year..	38,712,370

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

AS TO THE PUBLIC.

In many ways stock market conditions are materially improved and are still improving; but in no particular is there more gain than in the strengthening of public confidence—a development amply warranted.

The public returns to Wall Street.

More general commission business is being transacted and many evidences appear to show that this encouraging feature in the situation is likely not only to continue, but to grow largely. The investing public is awake to business betterment throughout the country, and I believe that we who execute the public's orders on the Stock Exchange have busy days ahead of us.

For half a dozen years the public has had very persuasive reasons for avoiding Wall Street; but causes for apprehension and suspicion are no longer on parade as they were. Instead, the public finds reasons in abundance to encourage investment confidence.

Prosperity is becoming the fashion.

The observant investor discovering one argument for hesitancy can find twenty for confidence and activity.

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Congress and Cuba are worn-out scarecrows, gone to the financial ash-heap.

The brain without cobwebs is done bothering over those menaces.

All the safe guides now are hopeful ones.

The railroads of the country are making money as they never made it before, making it in volumes far beyond the dreams that any of their promoters dared entertain—not making gross earnings merely, but net earnings that crystallize into bigger dividends, replacing deficits with surpluses.

Corporation credit rises higher than ever hitherto—and that not merely because money is cheap, but for the further and superior reason that high credit is warranted by merit.

Since the Baring smash of half a dozen years ago the average business man has been kept so busy toying with unhappiness that attention has been distracted from the wonderful revolution going on in the railway world. Many an old condition has been reversed there. Prodigality has been supplanted by prudence; economies resorted to as temporary expedients have become established parts of permanent policy.

Wastefulness, once so flagrant, has been literally chased out of American railway management.

***

In the phenomenal abundance of funds sure dividend-paying securities become attractive to the owners of money for the reason that nowhere else so much as on the New York Stock Exchange is there opportunity to obtain a reasonable return on investment. We see great savings banks obliged to take notice of the shifting financial conditions—the certain establishment of a normal interest rate lower than has ever here ruled—by voluntarily advertising that from this time forward all loans on real estate will be put down to 4 per cent., this being not for new loans merely, but on millions already outstanding. In Wall Street's own banking circles important institutions—that, indeed, of which the President of the New York Clearing House himself is the head—are impelled to notify conspicuous depositors that interest allowances must be less than hitherto.

In other channels, in countless private enterprises, the investment yield may be attractive; but there can be no mistaking one thing signified by the piled-up millions in bank deposits here and at other financial centres. The public cannot fail to see that the money-lender finally has lost an advantage. The user and not the loaner of money can now dictate terms. The United States is keeping step with the Old World; interest rates here are down to the European level, and before they go higher they are likely to be lower.

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Meantime our security markets offer financial returns—sure returns, I mean—in splendid contrast to what mere money lending can bring in.

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At London, at Berlin, and at other investment centres in Europe the home railroad stock paying 4 per cent. dividends is not purchasable under par—commands a material premium. Here stocks that are in every sense just as good—and with prospects brighter—are piled on Wall Street bargain counters, can be bought below their face value.

This situation is not logical. Such a situation cannot last.

The American security market has better times in front of it. The public is headed toward Wall Street.

HENRY ALLEN.

When Lake Shore Sold at Par.

Wall Street grew enthusiastic last week over Lake Shore Railway stock. It was dealt in largely. Its market quotation approached $200 a share. Many ardent prophets at the close of the week were prophesying that 200 would be passed this week.

A glance at the range of prices at which it has sold since it was first dealt in on the Stock Exchange proves interesting. Lake Shore was first quoted in June, 1871, and the price then was about 116, but in November of that year it had fallen to 85⅛, and although it rallied considerably it again fell off, selling in November, 1872, at 83½; but this was high compared to 57¼, which was its price a year later. In January, 1874, it had rallied to 84⅝, but a downward tendency followed, bringing the price to 51¼ in September, 1875. In the subsequent recovery it rose to 67¾ in February, 1876, from which it declined to 45 in April, 1877, rallying to 77⅜ in October of that year.

In the boom of 1879-80 Lake Shore sold up to 108 in November of the first-named year and to 139⅜ in December, 1880. Less than two years later, in June, 1882, it was again under par, selling at 98, but in January, 1883, it had advanced to 114⅞, from which price it declined to 92¾ in October, 1883, and to 59½ in December, 1884. After rallying somewhat it again fell off, touching 50¾ in May, 1885, from which point it rose to 100⅜ in December, 1886. In March, 1889, it was again below par, but never since—the lowest subsequent price being 101 in December, 1889.

In 1892 it had risen to 140½, but in the panic of 1893 dropped to 104, whence it advanced steadily until in July, 1895, it was selling at 153½, from which there was a reaction to 134¾ in January, 1896. In December of that year, however, it made a new high record, selling at 156. Last year in the bull movement of late Summer and early Fall and following the announcement of its bond refunding plan, it sold at 181, in September.

It began this year at 170¾, and has advanced practically without a reaction to its present price of 194, having sold last Saturday at 194¾.

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Going back to the time when Lake Shore was last at par, (March, 1889,) interest will be found in comparisons of prices at which other conspicuous railway stocks were then selling, the highest at which they have since sold, and their present market quotations. Here is the exhibit:

	March, '89.	Highest Since.	Present Price.
Atchison	52¼	52⅛	13¼
Central Pacific.....	36¼	36⅞	13½
Delaware & Hudson...	135¼	175	112
Missouri Pacific.....	72⅜	79¼	35¼
Oregon R'way & Nav..	102	108⅞	51½
Oregon Short Line.....	58	60	24½
Peo., Dec. & Evans....	26	26	1¼
Reading	47⅛	65	22
Union Pacific.....	67¼	71¼	34½
Wabash	14	16	7½
Wabash pf.....	28	34½	18⅝
Wheeling & L. E. pf....	65⅛	80¼	13

Atchison has since been reorganized, the stockholders paying in 10 per cent. in assessments. Oregon Navigation has been assessed $6, and Oregon Short Line has been reorganized, as has also Reading—in fact, the latter has been twice in receivers' hands. In the recent reorganization the stockholders paid in 20 per cent. in assessments. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Union Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie are now in process of reorganization, and the stockholders of the latter two have paid up assessments of $15 and $1, respectively.

Silver Certificate Equities.

The advocates of the gold standard in the Senate adopted the poorest possible defense of it in choosing as their chief point the "declared policy of the United States to keep silver at a parity with gold." A policy is a matter of expediency which may prevail for the time being, and is subject to changes of opinion and of men. It should be understood, instead, once and for all, that this question is not merely a matter of policy, but still more one of equity.

But some confusion of mind seems to exist even in high places as to whether it be right in equity to demand or expect that the Government should redeem silver or silver certificates in gold. This doubt is especially fostered by the misleading wording of the text on the silver certificates—that "there have been deposited" in the Treasury silver dollars against them. Deposited by whom? The Government itself (its mint) originally did deposit them in the Treasury, while for the silver certificates themselves it bought silver at its gold value. The Government spent, say, three-quarters of the silver certificates that way and the balance of them—calling them seigniorage, or profit made on itself—were also paid out at gold value, whether they were spent for warships or salaries or in exchange for actual gold. The fact cannot be disputed that the Government received gold value for every silver certificate it issued, and it would be wrong in justice and equity if the holders of silver certificates, they being widely circulated among the people, were compelled to take less for them than the Government exacted and received.

The chief point not to be lost sight of is that if the Government would not guarantee their parity with gold—that is, if it would not redeem them in gold—at least indirectly as now, by taking them in payment instead of gold, for duties, &c.—then it could not be expected that any one would volunteer to do what the Government itself would refuse to do. The silver dollar would then be worth no more than its commercial value, and would have less than half of the purchasing power of the gold dollar.

Great pains should be taken to explain to the people what the gold standard really means. They are generally treated by the silver agitator with the sophistry that the gold standard is good for the banker. The goldist, on the other hand, thinks it sufficient to say that the Government should pay in the best money of other enlightened nations. The gold standard, however, means practically and simply "that every dollar in the hands of the people and its savings banks shall have the same purchasing power as the gold dollar in the hands of the banker, bondholder, &c."

It is almost inconceivable that the people should clamor for a dollar that would be worth less than that. They would curse their tempters when they would be obliged to take full payment in dollars that would buy only half of what they are secure to get with the present dollars—under the gold standard.

There is hope that with proper knowledge of the matter a majority of the people will not be fooled by cunningly worded sophistries, and that their Representatives in Congress will expose that fact to the people and to the world.

DAVID OCHS.

All Bond Records Broken.

Transactions in bonds during the first month of 1898—closing to-day—have broken all past records in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

The dealings have amounted to $86,741,200, and moderately approximating to-day's total at $5,000,000, the total for the month will be in round numbers $91,000,000. If the transactions in Governments and State bonds be added, the aggregate will be $1,000,000 more.

In August last, during the boom, transactions in bonds reached $75,108,770, while in May, 1895, the total was $78,640,400, the latter being the record up to this time.

When it is taken into consideration that vast transactions in bonds take place outside the Stock Exchange—"over the counters"—and are not reported, it is readily perceived how heavy the demand for high-class securities has become.

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January transactions in stocks have been heavy, but not up to those of September last, when they ran over 13,000,000 shares for the month. Up to and including last Saturday's total the sales of stocks have been 8,676,276, and figuring to-day's total at 500,000 shares it will be seen that the transactions will easily reach 9,000,000 shares.

Excepting September, transactions in stocks during the present month surpassed any month last year.

Paris Would Be Hit.

"Were the United States to interfere in Cuba, the talk of which has had an adverse influence on American railroad stocks, such a conflict," argues The London Statist, "would not seriously affect England; indeed, it would probably lead to the selling of a considerable amount of American securities by the States and to the transference of money to this country. The quantity of money seeking investment would thus be increased.

"The difficulty between the United States and Spain would, however, seriously affect the Paris market, as there would then be grave doubts as to whether Spain could continue to meet her interest obligations. Were Paris seriously hit through its holding of Spanish bonds heavy sales might be pressed of international stocks salable in the London market, and these would, of course, include mining descriptions, and possibly some amount of consols held by French houses for sale in case of emergency. In view, however, of the past attitude of the American Government, it is unlikely now to take up arms in the interests of the Cubans, especially as Spain has shown its desire to meet the wishes of the United States."

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 29, total transactions included 2,479,681 shares of stock, $26,072,500 bonds, with $196,500 Government and $35,000 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 30,'97.	Jan. 29,'98.	Differences.
STOCKS.			
R. R. & Mis.	633,852	2,479,681	Inc. 1,845,829
Banks	200	105	Dec. 95
Mining	1,070	5,950	Inc. 4,880
BONDS.			
R. R. & Mis.	$10,143,000	$26,072,500	Inc. $15,929,500
State	57,000	35,000	Dec. 22,000
Government.	723,000	196,500	Dec. 526,500

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3¼	Mich. Central	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Mins. Iron	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	5
Am. Tobacco	3	N. J. Central	1¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	6½
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Can. Southern	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅝	N.Y.,C & St. L.2d pf.	8¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	4	North American	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	5	Nor. Pacific	2⅝
Chi & Northwest	4¼	Nor. Pacific pf.	3¾
C., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	1
C., C. & St. L.	3¼	O. R. & Nav.	2¼
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	3⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	4⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Pullman Car	1½
D., L. & W.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Erie	1	St. P. & Duluth	1
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	St. P. & Omaha	3½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	1½	Third Avenue	4
Ill. Central	2¾	Union Pacific	2½
Ill. Steel	4½	U. S. Express	1½
Lake Shore	14½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Long Island	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Louis. & Nash.	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Met. St. Ry.	1⅝	West Union	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Or. Imp. 5th pd.	2½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	3

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Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1¾	Norfolk & West. con.	1
Brook. W. & W. 1st.	1½	Ohio & Miss. con.	1
Can. Southern 2d	1	Or. Imp. 1st t. r.	3¼
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Or. Sh. Line Inc. A.	1
Ches. & Ohio con.	1⅜	Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Or. Sh. Line 6s	2
C. & In. Coal Ry. 1st.	3	Penn. 4½s, coup.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1¼	Pitts. & West. 4s	2¾
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1½
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	5½	St. L. & San F. con.	1
Dallas & Waco 1st.	2¾	St. P., M. & M., Mon.	
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	3¾	Central 6s	1¾
Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	1½	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
Gal., H. & San A. 2d.	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Green B. & W. deb. B.	1	Tex. Pac., E. Div., 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	3¾	Tex. Pac. 2d	2¾
Int. & G. Nor. 3d.	6	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2½
Kan. Pac., Den. Div., x. m. c.	3	U. P. 6s, 1897, X. M. C.	3½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	3¾	U. P. 6s, 1898, X. M. C.	1¾
K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st.	1½	U. P., pur. money	1½
K. C. & Pac. 1st.	1	U. P. col. t. 6s, 62½ per cent. pd.	1¾
Lake Erie & W.	1	U. P. ext. sf. 8s	1½
Long Is. gen. 4s.	2	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Manhattan 4s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½
Mo., K. & T., 2d 4s.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1⅜		
Mo. Pacific con.	3		
Mo. Pacific 1st col.	3		
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac., Term., 1st	1	Or. Sh. Line Inc. R.	1
Or. Imp. con., 5th in. pd.	1	U. P., Den. & G., 1st, t. r.	1¾
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st l. r.	3	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Closing Sat., Jan. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Jan. 29, 2,675,881.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Jan. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Jan 29, 1898.
*162	Jan. 14.	*157	Jan. 3.	160	163	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	162	162	159½	160½	151	113
68	Jan. 25.	63	Jan. 26.	...	...	..	Alton & Terre Haute	26,425,980	July, '97.	1½	63	63	63	63	...	100
23¾	Jan. 10.	20	Jan. 25.	21¾	22	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100			20¾	22	20	21¾	11	4,114
76⅝	Jan. 8.	74¾	Jan. 24.	76⅝	77	+ 2	American Cotton Oil pf	19,196,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	74⅞	76⅞	74⅜	76⅜	54⅜	5,327
*120	Jan. 14.	117½	Jan. 3.	119	120	..	American Express	13,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2½	118⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119	160
9½	Jan. 26.	6¼	Jan. 20.	8¾	9	+ ¾	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000			8	9¼	8	8¾	14	19,460
22	Jan. 29.	18	Jan. 3.	21	29	+ 3½	American Spirits Mfg. pf	7,000,000			19	22	18¾	21¾	31	2,092
146	Jan. 7.	135¼	Jan. 17.	138¼	138¾	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co	36,968,000	Jan. 2, '98.	3	137	139¾	138¼	138¾	117½	139,092
116	Jan. 6.	112	Jan. 15.	113½	114¾	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	36,988,000	Jan. 2, '98.	1¾	113⅜	114	113⅜	114	103¾	637
*91¼	Jan. 13.	*90	Jan. 8.	91	92	..	American Tel. & Cable Co	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '97.	1¾	91	91½	91	91	85¾	124
*91¼	Jan. 7.	88¾	Jan. 24.	88	88½	+ 3	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	85½	88½	85¾	85½	74½	28,420
*117¾	Jan. 10.	*119	Jan. 26.	118	118	..	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	114	115	113	115	102½	125
12½	Jan. 27.	*11¾	Jan. 19.	12	13	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			12½	12½	12½	12½	9¼	100
35	Jan. 11.	34	Jan. 4.	35	35½	..	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			34⅝	35	34⅝	35	25	954
13⅜	Jan. 7.	12¾	Jan. 24.	13	13¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13¼	...	6,212
31¾	Jan. 12.	28⅜	Jan. 24.	31	31½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	119,637,300			29¾	31¾	29¾	31½	25¾	65,708
14¾	Jan. 7.	12¾	Jan. 25.	13	13½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	15¼	4,827
9¾	Jan. 27.	5¼	Jan. 19.	5¾	6⅝	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000			5¾	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	...	1,753
5¾	Jan. 21.	3½	Jan. 4.	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	30,000,000			4½	4¾	3¾	3¾	12	14,615
41¼	Jan. 14.	36½	Jan. 5.	40¾	40¾	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	29,000,000			38¾	41	38¼	40¾	19	63,831
125	Jan. 24.	119	Jan. 3.	122	122½	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122	125	122	122	90½	4,081
5¼	Jan. 3.	5	Jan. 22.	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd	5,000,000			5	5⅜	5	5⅜	...	310
30½	Jan. 6.	28	Jan. 20.	28	30¾	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			28	28	28	28	30¼	400
67½	Jan. 3.	65	Jan. 21.	...	67	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 16, '97.	1	67	67½	67	67½	...	420
56½	Jan. 14.	51½	Jan. 3.	54¾	55¼	+ 2	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 2, '97.	1	53¼	53¾	53	54¾	45¼	7,580
90½	Jan. 20.	84	Jan. 6.	88¾	...	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	89½	89⅞	89¼	89½	54¾	4,800
70	Jan. 25.	62	Jan. 4.	70¾	...	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	65c	70	70	70	70	...	100
13⅝	Jan. 21.	11¾	Jan. 4.	12½	14½	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13	270
23¾	Jan. 12.	21	Jan. 24.	22¾	22¾	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			21¼	22⅞	21	22¾	18	21,334
168¾	Jan. 5.	164¾	Jan. 7.	165	...	— ¾	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Sep. 1, '97.	1¾	165½	165½	165	165	166	214
102¾	Jan. 12.	97	Jan. 24.	99¾	100	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	98½	100¾	97	100	75¾	127,824
60	Jan. 29.	55	Jan. 8.	59¾	60½	+ 4	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800			56½	60	56¼	60	...	700
111	Jan. 29.	102	Jan. 7.	110¾	111	+ 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,833,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	106⅞	111	106⅞	111	...	3,310
16¼	Jan. 8.	13⅝	Jan. 24.	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	26,880,245			14½	15	13⅞	14⅜	...	42,755
36¾	Jan. 28.	33	Jan. 25.	35¾	36	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,137,800			34½	36¼	33	36¼	...	300
25¾	Jan. 14.	*23	Jan. 19.	23¾	24¾	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,444,100			23¼	24½	23¼	24½	...	400
10¾	Jan. 14.	8¼	Jan. 5.	9½	9¾	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000			9	9¾	9	9	...	2,250
*33½	Jan. 26.	30	Jan. 5.	32½	33¾	+ ½	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	3,883,750			31	33¾	31	32	...	3,530
97¼	Jan. 12.	92¾	Jan. 4.	95¾	96	+ 1½	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	46,027,281	Oct. 21, '97.	3	94¾	96¾	92¾	95¾	77½	122,212
146	Jan. 14.	142¼	Jan. 3.	144¼	144¾	+ ¾	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	30,702,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	143⅞	145	143⅝	144¼	132½	1,764
126¾	Jan. 29.	119¾	Jan. 4.	125½	125¾	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,686,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	121¾	125¾	119¾	125¾	105	26,248
165¾	Jan. 14.	163	Jan. 3.	165	...	+ ⅛	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	164½	165	164½	165	154	510
94¾	Jan. 28.	87½	Jan. 24.	93½	93¾	+ 4¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	88¾	94½	87½	93½	68⅞	123,764
7⅝	Jan. 18.	4½	Jan. 3.	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,900,000			7¼	7⅜	7	7¼	...	3,765
29	Jan. 12.	22½	Jan. 3.	26½	26¾	— ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000			27	27⅛	26¾	26¾	...	5,373
37	Jan. 29.	33¾	Jan. 24.	36¾	37	+ ¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	33⅜	37	33¼	37	28¼	14,092
18¾	Jan. 12.	15¼	Jan. 5.	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			17¼	17½	15⅞	17¾	...	25,817
⅝	Jan. 28.	⅝	Jan. 10.	¾	1	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000			¾	⅞	¾	⅞	½	300
26¾	Jan. 11.	23	Jan. 24.	24¼	24½	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			23¼	25	23	25	26	3,570
7¼	Jan. 13.	6	Jan. 3.	7	7½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	47,000,000			8	7¼	6	7	3¾	625
7½	Jan. 10.	5¼	Jan. 3.	6¾	7	+ ⅛	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,696,300			6¼	7	6¼	6¾	11¾	2,450
196¾	Jan. 25.	176	Jan. 3.	191	192	+ 2	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	190	196¾	189¾	191¾	147¾	31,500
37¾	Jan. 24.	30	Jan. 12.	35¼	35¾	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000			34½	37¾	33¾	35¾	...	10,292
89¾	Jan. 4.	85	Jan. 7.	86	87	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	86¾	87¾	86	87	...	1,512
114	Jan. 8.	110¾	Jan. 21.	112¼	113	+ ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	111½	114	110¾	112	107¾	2,476
156½	Jan. 7.	150¼	Jan. 21.	154	155	+ 2½	**Delaware Lackawanna & Western**	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	152½	154	152	154	154	3,585
13	Jan. 12.	12	Jan. 12.	13½	14	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			12½	13	12¾	13	13	310
51¾	Jan. 28.	46	Jan. 3.	50¾	51	+ 2⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	47¾	51¾	47	50⅞	...	18,550
13	Jan. 6.	12	Jan. 24.	12	13	— ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000			12¼	12¼	12	12	8½	200
*136	Jan. 20.	127½	Jan. 8.	132	134	+ 3	**Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	132¼	133	130¾	133	104¼	810
*110¼	Jan. 10.	*108½	Jan. 22.	...	...	+ 1½	Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	110	110	110	110	...	168
15¼	Jan. 7.	14	Jan. 24.	15½	15¾	+ 1	Erie	100,000,000			14	15¾	14	15¼	15½	3,445
39¾	Jan. 7.	37	Jan. 4.	39½	39¼	+ 1⅞	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000			37	39¾	37	39¼	33½	19,867
20¼	Jan. 8.	18¾	Jan. 22.	19	20	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf	1,000,000			18¾	19½	18¾	19¾	19	600
41	Jan. 11.	40	Jan. 18.	40	45	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	...	155
13¾	Jan. 29.	12	Jan. 19.	12½	13	+ ½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200			12¾	12¾	12	12½	...	1,220
43	Jan. 28.	41	Jan. 28.	39½	40½	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	41	43	41	43	...	200
21	Jan. 12.	19¼	Jan. 24.	20½	...	+ ⅜	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000			19¼	20⅜	19¼	20⅜	...	488
15¾	Jan. 28.	*14	Jan. 22.	14½	16	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			15	15⅜	15	15½	...	560
37¾	Jan. 8.	33½	Jan. 4.	36	36¾	+ ⅛	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	35	37¼	34⅜	36¾	25¾	14,840
135	Jan. 29.	130	Jan. 12.	135½	138	..	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	134	135	134	135	121	400
40	Jan. 7.	*30	Jan. 7.	30	40	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			30	30	30	30	...	40
32	Jan. 27.	*91¾	Jan. 28.	...	...	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, '97.	1½	92	92	92	92	...	123
31¾	Jan. 18.	28¼	Jan. 3.	30½	31¼	— ¾	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			31¼	31½	30¼	30½	...	6,865
46½	Jan. 26.	*46	Jan. 8.	44	45½	..	Homestake	18,650,800	Jan. 25, '98.	50c	46½	46¾	46¼	46¾	...	10
108½	Jan. 28.	102½	Jan. 5.	108¼	108½	+ 2½	**Illinois Central**	52,300,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	106¼	108½	105½	108½	95½	9,903
55¾	Jan. 29.	48	Jan. 6.	51	55	+ 4½	Illinois Steel Co	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	49¾	55¾	49¾	55	39	3,490
9⅝	Jan. 13.	8¾	Jan. 22.	8¾	9	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425			8¾	9	8¾	9	7¼	405
35	Jan. 8.	32½	Jan. 22.	33	34	+ ½	Iowa Central pf	5,549,378	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33	33	33	25½	513
21⅞	Jan. 10.	19¾	Jan. 25.	20¾	22¾	+ ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000			19⅞	20¼	19¾	20½	...	2,111
48	Jan. 19.	44	Jan. 3.	44¼	44½	— ¾	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000			46	47⅞	44	44¼	24¾	15,367
94½	Jan. 14.	93	Jan. 4.	90	93	+ 3	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	93¾	94	93¾	94	73	250
17¾	Jan. 12.	16⅜	Jan. 11.	16½	17¾	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	1s	101
73¾	Jan. 12.	70½	Jan. 3.	72¼	72½	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	71½	73⅜	71½	72⅜	68	1,025
194¾	Jan. 29.	170¾	Jan. 4.	193½	194½	+14¼	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Aug. 2, '97.	3	179⅝	194¾	179⅝	194	153	8,701
41¼	Jan. 26.	40	Jan. 20.	42½	45	+ 1½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼	52	110
58¾	Jan. 29.	54⅝	Jan. 5.	58¾	58⅞	+ 3½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	55½	58⅞	54¾	58⅝	51¾	63,057
6¼	Jan. 24.	4	Jan. 20.	5	7	..	**Manhattan Beach**	350,000			5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	100
120¾	Jan. 14.	110	Jan. 10.	117¾	117¾	+ ½	Manhattan Con	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	116½	118	115¾	117¼	91	120,833
147¼	Jan. 28.	128¼	Jan. 4.	146	146½	+ 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	145	147¼	143	146	...	30,973
107½	Jan. 27.	100	Jan. 4.	107	107¾	+ 3	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Aug. 2, '97.	2	104¾	107¼	104¾	107¼	90	12,090
*54	Jan. 29.	*54	Jan. 29.	...	...	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Nov. 27, '98.	1	54	54	54	54	51½	10
28¾	Jan. 7.	25	Jan. 5.	25	26	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	19¾	100
86	Jan. 13.	85½	Jan. 13.	85	86½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	85½	85½	85½	85½	79	193
56¾	Jan. 7.	53½	Jan. 24.	55	55½	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	54	55¼	53½	55¼	48	802
60	Jan. 28.	57	Jan. 20.	59	60	+ 2	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	57½	60	57½	60	...	1,320
14¼	Jan. 26.	12¼	Jan. 5.	13¾	14	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12⅜	14¼	12⅜	13¾	14	16,055
41	Jan. 28.	33¼	Jan. 5.	40⅝	40½	+ 5	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000			35⅜	41	35	40½	31½	75,840
35¾	Jan. 28.	32⅛	Jan. 24.	34⅞	35	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	33⅜	35⅝	32½	35¼	23	54,195
31½	Jan. 20.	28¾	Jan. 18.	30	31	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600			30	30⅝	29½	30	...	953
37⅞	Jan. 7.	34	Jan. 24.	35	35½	— ⅝	**National Lead Co.**	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '98.	1	35½	36⅞	34	35¼	25¾	6,030
106	Jan. 24.	106	Jan. 3.	107	108¾	+ ¾	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	108	108	106	107¾	90	1,055
19	Jan. 14.	17	Jan. 4.	18½	18¾	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	17½	19	17	18¾	...	1,095
*81	Jan. 24.	75	Jan. 13.	75	80	..	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	81	81	81	81	55	10
30	Jan. 29.	30	Jan. 27.	20	30	..	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	Jan., '93.	6	30	30	30	30	...	100
7½	Jan. 8.	7	Jan. 5.	7¾	8	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000			7	7½	7	7½	5	205
98½	Jan. 8.	91¼	Jan. 24.	94¾	94¾	+ 1¾	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	92¼	96¼	91¼	94½	100¾	10,196
26	Jan. 24.	23	Jan. 6.	...	...	+ 1	New York Air Brake				26	26	26	26	...	125
*119¾	Jan. 28.	105⅝	Jan. 3.	118¾	118⅞	+ 6½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	112¼	119¾	112¼	118¾	98¾	239,722
190½	Jan. 26.	184	Jan. 4.	192	194	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,638,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	190	190½	190	190½	175¼	463
15	Jan. 29.	13	Jan. 3.	15	15½	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			13¾	15	13¾	15	...	1,100
75	Jan. 29.	*67	Jan. 22.	75	76	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96.	5	75	75	75	75	70	175
40¼	Jan. 29.	35	Jan. 7.	39¾	40¼	+ 3¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			37½	40¼	37½	40¼	...	2,139
121¾	Jan. 25.	121	Jan. 4.	...	...	+ ⅛	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	1¼	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	120½	110
13	Jan. 5.	8	Jan. 8.	10	12	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			12	12	12	12	8½	160
34	Jan. 6.	23	Jan. 10.	28	29	— ½	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	28¾	28	28	24¾	1,544
15¾	Jan. 12.	14¼	Jan. 26.	14¾	15	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western	68,000,000			14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	...	325
49½	Jan. 27.	46	Jan. 24.	47½	48	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	46	48½	46	47¾	...	6,000
6¼	Jan. 27.	4¼	Jan. 15.	5⅜	5¾	+ 1	North American	39,733,800			5	6¼	4¾	5⅝	4¼	37,063
28¼	Jan. 28.	20¼	Jan. 4.	27⅞	28	+ 1¾	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			26⅞	28¼	25	28	15¾	97,501
68	Jan. 29.	58	Jan. 5.	67⅜	67¾	+ 3⅝	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	63½	68	62	67¾	38½	177,575
18¾	Jan. 26.	15⅜	Jan. 3.	17⅝	17¾	+ 1	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982			16⅜	18¼	15⅞	17⅝	15¼	53,695
30½	Jan. 22.	19	Jan. 3.	27¾	28¾	— 2½	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28¾	28⅞	27½	27¾	...	6,715
52	Jan. 28.	35½	Jan. 7.	51½	52	+ 2½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			48½	52	47½	51½	...	3,887
72¾	Jan. 20.	68	Jan. 3.	70½	71½	— ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71½	71½	71½	71½	44	366
24¾	Jan. 20.	19⅜	Jan. 3.	24¼	24½	+ ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			23½	24¾	23	24½	...	4,445
32	Jan. 12.	29¾	Jan. 3.	31⅝	31¾	+ ¾	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	31	32	29¾	31¾	25⅞	8,073
117¾	Jan. 29.	114	Jan. 22.	117⅝	117¾	+ 3¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114½	117¾	114¼	117¾	103½	24,330
98½	Jan. 14.	94¾	Jan. 25.	97½	97¾	+ 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	95⅝	97⅝	94⅝	97½	...	52,088
1½	Jan. 19.	⅞	Jan. 7.	1	1¼	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...	200
*3	Jan. 28.	*3	Jan. 26.	4	7	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			3	3	3	3	...	50
43½	Jan. 19.	38¾	Jan. 5.	41¾	42	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			42¾	43½	41¾	42¾	13½	4,281
70	Jan. 27.	64½	Jan. 18.	67	70	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	69	70	69	70	...	2,085
*170	Jan. 5.	*169	Jan. 5.	170	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 3, '98.	1¼	169	169	169	169	158	55
179	Jan. 28.	173	Jan. 4.	178	178½	+ 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	176¼	179	176¼	178	158	4,180
2¼	Jan. 27.	2	Jan. 26.	2	3	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			2	2¼	2	2¼	...	200
23⅝	Jan. 6.	21¼	Jan. 24.	22¼	22½	+ ½	**Reading**	69,900,000			21¼	23	21¼	22	...	12,950
53	Jan. 7.	48⅞	Jan. 24.	51	51¼	+ 1⅝	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000			49¾	52	48⅞	51½	...	23,674
29	Jan. 6.	26⅜	Jan. 19.	27¼	27⅝	+ ¾	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000			26⅜	28	26⅜	27¾	...	7,940
*61¼	Jan. 8.	58	Jan. 28.	...	59	— 2	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Nov. 15, '97.	¾	58⅞	58⅞	58	58	...	200
*123	Jan. 4.	*122	Jan. 3.	122	123	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½	117	100
8	Jan. 7.	6¾	Jan. 28.	6¾	7	— ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			7	7	6¾	6¾	...	850
51	Jan. 7.	47½	Jan. 22.	48¾	49½	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	49	49	48¾	49	...	400
20	Jan. 7.	16¾	Jan. 25.	17½	18	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000			16¾	18	16¾	18	...	1,227
7¾	Jan. 8.	6¾	Jan. 24.	7¼	7½	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			7⅛	7½	6¾	7⅛	5¼	1,018
58	Jan. 8.	53½	Jan. 24.	56½	57	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	56	57	53½	56¾	38½	4,798
27¼	Jan. 7.	25	Jan. 19.	26	26¼	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000			25	26½	25	26	13¼	3,685
4¾	Jan. 27.	3⅞	Jan. 24.	4½	5	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			3¾	4¾	3¾	4½	...	1,050
11	Jan. 27.	9	Jan. 24.	10	10½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000			9	11	9	10½	11¼	3,235
25	Jan. 8.	20¼	Jan. 6.	23	24	+ 1	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, '87.	3	23	23	23	23	22½	200
86	Jan. 28.	*81½	Jan. 20.	85	87	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,686	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	84	85	84	85	...	295
124	Jan. 12.	*121½	Jan. 6.	122	124	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	124	124	124	124	114	10
*77¾	Jan. 17.	72	Jan. 24.	76¾	77	+ 3½	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2	73½	77	72	77	50¾	12,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Jan. 29. $26,304,000

	Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	125½	125½	125½	125½	3
American Cotton Oil 8s	109	109	109	109	10
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	115	114½	115	2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	75	75	75	75	4
American Tobacco scrip	80½	82	80½	82	76
Atch., Colorado & Pacific 1st tr. r	34½	37	34½	37	57
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	83	84	83	84	56
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	91	92¼	91	92	967
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	58½	60¼	58½	60	1,431
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	96⅞	24
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 tr. ctfs	90	90	90	90	20
Boston United Gas Trust certs. sk. fund 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	122	122½	122	122¼	43
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r	83½	86¼	83¼	86¼	60
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	95¼	94¾	94⅞	81
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99	100½	99	100½	54
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	114	113½	114	41
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	11
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. trust 5s	109	109	109	109	13
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	22
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	56
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	43	43	42½	42½	54
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14	14½	14	14	12
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91¾	92½	91½	91¾	138
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	113	112	113	39
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	112	112	112	112	21
Central Ohio Reorganization 1st 4½s	99	99	99	99	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82	83	82	82¾	243
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115	116	115	116	149
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	105	105	4
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & All. 2d cn. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	19
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115⅝	42
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Denver Div., 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅜	99½	99¼	99½	26
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	104½	107¼	104½	106½	132
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	112	112½	7
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106¼	106	106	11
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	102½	104½	102½	104½	60
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	100¼	102	100	102	14
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	85	85	85	85	86
Chi., St. L., & N. O., Mem. Div. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	85¾	86	85¼	85¼	232
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138	138	137	137	8
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	71	71	70	71	25
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	12
Cleve., Cin., Chi., & Indianapolis 1st 7s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	9
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	108	100	108	10
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. p'd	20	20¾	20	20¾	27
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r	66⅛	67¼	66	67¼	59
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	76	77½	75¼	77½	48
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122	123	122	123	28
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Dallas & Waco 1st 6s	80	82¾	80	82¾	29
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	91	95½	91	94½	142
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	83	83	83	83	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	41
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110⅜	110⅝	110½	110⅝	46
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	112½	112¼	112½	112½	7
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	13
Erie general lien 3-4s	70	71¼	70	71¼	450
Erie prior lien 4s	90⅜	90⅞	90	90⅞	447
Erie 1st extended 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	10
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	5
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	60
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115¼	116½	115¼	116½	14
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	87	88⅝	87	88⅝	40
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	91	92¾	91	92¾	173
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73	75	73	74½	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	6
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	38	38	37	37	6
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	88¾	89½	88¾	89¼	89
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	15
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 5s	102	104	102	104	7
General Electric debenture 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	152
Green Bay debenture B	6	6½	6	6¼	1
Green Bay debenture A	49	49	49	49	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol 6s	123	123	123	123	47
Houston & Texas general 4s	79¾	80	79½	79¾	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	25
Illinois Central 3½s, reg	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952, reg	108	108	108	108	19
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¼	101¾	101½	101¾	3
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	70
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	86½	89	86½	88¾	20
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	50	52	50	52	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99½	100	99½	100	33
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	78½	80	78½	80	62
Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Division	120	120	120	120	55
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div. ex mat. coup	120	120	120	120	106
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	118	118	118	118	23
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	96¾	100	96½	99⅞	1,140
Kansas & Texas extended 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	23
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87⅜	90	87½	89¼	368¼
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63½	67½	63⅝	66¾	1,119½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	83¾	82½	83½	36
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50	50	50	50	10
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	15
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	103	108	103	103	3
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	104⅝	105	104½	105	27
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon	109	109½	109	109½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	23
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Lake Shore dividend 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	½
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	101	102	101	102	43
Lehigh Valley terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	10
Long Island consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	15
Long Island Ferry 4½s	89	89	89	89	3
Long Island general 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	106¼	108¼	106¼	106¼	1
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	5
Louisv. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	96	96	96	96	6
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	50
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	86	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	47
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97	97½	97	97½	23
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	104½	105	104½	105	76
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116½	116¼	116⅜	116¼	2
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	123	123	123	123	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1½
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Mil. & Northern 1st Main Line 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	31
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	95½	97	95½	97	89
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108½	109	108½	109	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	70¾	71	70	71	24
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	69¼	71¼	69¼	71	163
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	95½	98	95½	98	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	139
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	78¼	79⅞	78¼	79⅜	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130½	131	130½	131	24
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	25
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	14
New York Central debenture 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	5
New York Central extended 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	10
New York Central debenture 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106¾	107	106¾	107	72
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs	150	150	149¾	149¾	30
New York, Ontario & Western ridg. 4s	100	100	99½	99½	80
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	5
New York, Sus. & West, Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
N. Y., Sus. & West. refunding 5s	106½	107½	106½	107	115
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	92½	98⅝	92	93⅝	14
Norfolk & Western improvement 6s	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	223
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79⅝	81	79⅝	80½	905¼
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	82⅜	83¼	82	83¼	29
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117½	117½	117	117½	68
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	117	117½	117	117	409½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96½	97	96⅛	96⅛	5
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	30
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102¼	102	102	2
Northwestern Consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	13
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	11
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118	6
Northwest 25-year debenture 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	17
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'field Div. 7s	108	109	108	108	10
Ohio & Mississippi consol	106	106	106	106	5
Ohio River 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	11
Ohio Southern general 4s	14½	14½	14½	14½	666
Oregon Improvement con. A 5th in. paid	16½	16½	16½	16½	104
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	107½	111	107½	111	38
Oregon Short Line 6s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	178
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	109	109	98	99½	81
Oregon Short Line R. R. and col. trust	45½	45½	45	45½	

	Week ending Jan. 29, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	65	66¾	65	66½	122
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95½	96	95¼	96	137
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	114½	115	114½	115	25
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	106¼	105¾	5
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st t. r	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	19
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	21
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	80	81¾	80	81¾	138
Reading general 4s	83¼	84⅛	83¼	84⅛	848
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	83½	84½	83	84⅜	192
Richmond & Danville 6s	123	123	123	123	3
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	127	....	....	....	1
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅜	106⅛	105⅜	106	331
Rock Island 5s, registered	105⅜	106	105⅜	106	50
Rock Island debenture 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¼	12
Rock Island 6s, registered	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	123	123	122½	122½	30
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	89¾	90¾	89¼	90¾	205
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74	75	74	75	113
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	94½	95	94	95	42
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115½	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	103⅝	104	103½	104	66
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	116¼	117⅛	116¼	117⅛	33
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	73½	73¾	73¾	73⅞	74
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	28	28¼	28	28¼	16
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute 2d 7s	102	102	102	102	2
St. Paul consol. 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	2
St. Paul gold 7s	140	140	140	140	4
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	86
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	120	120	120	120	10
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½	5
St. Paul 4s, Series A	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅞	20
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	113	113	113	113	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	18
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	6
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man. con. 6s	128	128¼	127	128¼	12
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	6
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	62	62	61½	61⅞	92
Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, 1st ass't pd.	79	80	79	80	53
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	85	85	84	85	12
Second Avenue 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	97	97	96⅞	97	24
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	95½	96	95½	96	50
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	106½	107¼	106¼	107¼	47
Southern Railway 5s	92¼	92¾	92	92¾	160
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12½	12¾	12	12	82
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	60	58	60	28
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98	98½	98	98½	30
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	85	86	85	86	12
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100¼	101	100	101	132
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	31½	33⅝	31	33½	3,219
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	5
Terminal R. R. Association of St. L. con. 5s	109	109	109	109	7
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r	87	87	86	86½	21
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Union Elevated 1st 5s, tr. rects	84⅜	85½	84	86½	96
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r	124	125½	124	125½	20
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	45¾	47½	45¾	47½	541
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	60
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	121¾	123½	121¾	123½	44
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1898, ex mat. coupon	122¾	124	122¾	124	10
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	119½	123¼	119½	123¼	2,696
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects	56½	56½	54½	55½	884
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped gtd	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105	104½	104½	20
Wabash 1st 5s	108¾	108¼	108¾	108½	84
Wabash 2d 5s	82	82½	81½	82⅝	164
Wabash debenture, B	27	28	27	28	26
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	100½	100½	100½	100½	29
West Shore gtd. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	89
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109	109¼	108⅞	109¼	504
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	49	51⅝	49	51⅝	204
Western New York & Penn. income	12¼	15	12¼	15	258
Western New York & Penn. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110	110¾	110	110¾	8
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	100	98½	100	134
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	44	45	42½	43½	408

Total sales.....$26,072,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	129½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	127½	127½	127½	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¼	129¼	129	129	68
United States 5s, coupon	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1

Total sales.....$196,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3, 1981	70½	71	70½	71	80
Virginia deferred 6s, tr. rec'ts	5	5	5	5	5

Total sales.....$35,000
Grand total.....$26,204,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	Jan. 14	112⅝	Jan. 5	113¼ Jan. 21
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Jan. 13	113⅜	Jan. 4	114½ Jan. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	127½ Jan. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	125¾	Jan. 12	128½	Jan. 5	129 Jan. 29
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½ Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 4	114¼ Jan. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104 Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	106	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	90	Jan. 18	90	Jan. 18
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71	Jan. 28	69	Jan. 10	71	Jan. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 24

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¼	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	173	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 6	173	Jan. 24
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Merchants'	148¼	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99¼	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 8
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Mechanics'	195	Nov. 19
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	Metropolis	473	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York	240	Dec. 7
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	300	March 23
Columbia	170	May 10	Ninth National	92	Dec. 15
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	North America	136	Nov. 4
Corn Exchange	208	Nov. 18	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Republic	150	Aug. 17
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	State of New York	114	Dec. 1
Importers & Traders	535	March 23	Third National	85	March 14

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 29, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	84	Jan 29	82	Jan 5	84	Jan 29	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	92½	Jan 27	80¾	Jan 3	92	Jan 29	92	92½
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	65¼	Jan 29	57¾	Jan 5	60	Jan 29	60	60¼
Atlantic & Pacific income	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., '96	85	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96¼	Jan 27	96	Jan 5	98¼	Jan 28	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	112½	Jan 20	112½	Jan 20	112¼	Jan 20	112	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	87½	Jan 21	80	Jan 12	87½	Jan 21	92½	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	90	Jan 25	90	Jan 25	90	Jan 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 4, 97	97	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	98¾	Jan 17	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1935	..	....	..	....	99	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47⅞	Nov., '95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	..	....	..	....	11	Feb., '96	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, '92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., '96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	80	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106¾	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	106	Jan 26	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107	Jan 12	105½	Jan 27	106	Jan 27	..	106¾
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, '92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	115	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	86¼	Jan 28	83	Jan 5	86¼	Jan 28	85	86¼
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	50	55
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14, 97	75	78
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	86½	Jan 28	83	Jan 6	86¼	Jan 28	85	86¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95½	Jan 7	94	Jan 4	94⅞	Jan 29	94⅞	95¼
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	104½	Jan 18	104½	Jan 18	104½	Jan 18	104	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	108	Jan 26	107½	Jan 20	108	Jan 26	107½	108¼
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110⅝	Jan 28	110¾	112
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109½	Jan 29	108½	Jan 11	109¾	Jan 29	109	109½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	91¼	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	118¼	Jan 11	119½	Jan 13	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	91	Jan 5	91¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	42½	Jan 24	42¾	Jan 27	42½	42¾
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	14	Jan 29	14	Jan 29	14½	14¾
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	8½	Jan 21	8¾	Jan 21	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 29	104½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	103	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 23, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	113	Jan 28	110	Jan 4	113	Jan 28	112	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jan 19	110	Jan 6	112	Jan 28	111¾	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	102¼	Jan 12	100	Jan 3	102	Jan 29	101½	102
Do., 5s, 1912	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	..	92
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114½	Jan 25	115	Jan 25	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Jne 10, 97	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29, 97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec 14, 97	104	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., '96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 27, 97	..	101
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅞	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅜	Jan 12	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102¼	Jan 25	100	Jan 6	102	Jan 29	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	..	....	..	....	30	No 30, 97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¼	Jan 19	120	Jan 7	120¼	Jan 26	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	116	Jan 29	114	Jan 6	116	Jan 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	113	Jan 3	113	Jan 3	113	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	83⅛	Jan 12	81⅞	Jan 3	82¾	Jan 29	82½	83¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅞	Jan 7	105	Jan 27	104½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93⅞	Jan 24	93¾	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	95½	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	95¾	Jan 13	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	103	Jan 28	103½	104
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 9, 97	112	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 3	111	Jan 7	111	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	110	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., '95	104	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	110	Jan 4	110¾	Jan 15	..	109¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	115⅞	Jan 21	115¼	Jan 8	115¾	Jan 28	115½	115⅞
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	..	....	..	....	103¾	Dec 21, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	107½	Jan 7	106	Jan 3	107	Jan 24	107	108½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110½	Jan 18	110¼	Jan 28	110¼	111
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	109	Jne 9, 97	109	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	102¼	Jan 19	102	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 19	102	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	100½	Jan 24	100¼	Jan 28	101¼	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	99¼	Jan 28	99¼	99¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122¼	Jan 3	123	Jan 29	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¼	Jan 14	116¼	Jan 14	116¼	Jan 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	107½	Jan 26	101¼	Jan 11	106½	Jan 29	106½	107½
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	104½	Jan 26	100¼	Jan 14	104½	Jan 28	104	104½
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 18, 97	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	85	Jan 26	83	Jan 14	85	Jan 26	84½	85½
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	102	Jan 27	97	Jan 7	102	Jan 27	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D., 1898	103½	Jan 7	103½	Jan 7	103½	Jan 11	..	..
Do., 2d 7 3-10s, P. D.	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 21, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	140¼	Jan 13	140	Jan 29	140	Jan 29	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140½	Jan 28	140	Jan 13	140½	Jan 28	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	140½	Jan 24	138	Jan 4	140½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	141	Jan 10	139¼	Jan 5	141	Jan 10	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	Sep 15, 97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	120	Jan 27	118¼	Jan 8	120	Jan 29	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130¼	Jan 13	130¼	Jan 13	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	109	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	121	Jan 28	121	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116½	Jan 28	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	117	Dec 28, 97	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	114½	Jan 19	114	Jan 11	114½	Jan 20	115	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	127½	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	105¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 10	105¾	Jan 29	105½	106
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	123	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	122	Dec 27, 97	123	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	144	Jan 25	144	Jan 25	144½	144¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Jan 19	116⅛	Jan 6	116⅛	Jan 19	116	..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 3	116	Jan 22	116⅞	Jan 25	116	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117	Jan 19	117	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¾	Jan 5	111½	Jan 5	111½	Jan 5	..	111½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	118	Jan 24	117¾	Jan 5	118	Jan 24	..	..
Do., registered	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 22	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¼	Jan 27	110¼	Jan 27	110¼	Jan 27	110½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	114½	Au 28, 97	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	..	....	..	....	105¾	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 28, 96	111	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	101⅜	Jan 19	101¼	Jan 3	101⅞	Jan 19	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 4, 97	109½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	109½	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	138½	Jan 6	139½	Jan 15	..	..
Do., con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	118	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	134	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	134¾	Dec 18, 97	131	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131¼	Jan 29	131¼	Jan 29	131	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅛	Jan 28	105¾	Jan 6	106	Jan 29	106	106¼
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105¾	Jan 8	106	Jan 28	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Jan 25	106¾	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	107¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	85	Jan 15	85	Jan 15	85	Jan 15	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	..	Jan 10	69¼	Jan 10	69¼	Jan 10	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	136¼	Jan 8	137	Jan 27	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Jan 20	131¾	Jan 11	132	Jan 20	130	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	130	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	86	Jan 18	85¼	Jan 4	85¼	Jan 29	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98¾	Nov., '96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mar 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	110	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., '96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	71	Jan 18	70	Jan 28	71	Jan 28	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	94	Oct 14, 97	..	70½
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 14	96½	Jan 13	97	Jan 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 18, 97	..	..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88¼	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	88½	No 23, 97	..	..
Cin., Ind. St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	101	Jan 20	101	Jan 20	101	Jan 20	..	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., '94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	76	Jan 5	73	Jan 28	73	Jan 28	73	75
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	10	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106¾	Jan 25	105¾	Jan 25	105¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 5	137	Jan 17	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	103¼	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, '96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, asscd., 1939	67½	Jan 13	64½	Jan 5	67¼	Jan 29	67	67½
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass't'd, all in. paid.	21¼	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20¾	Jan 29	20	21
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	May 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid.	77½	Jan 14	74	Jan 7	77½	Jan 27	77	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	54	Jan 11	54	Jan 11	54	Jan 11	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	144	Jan 4	144	Jan 4	141	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	..	....	..	....	142	Dec 30, 97	141	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	138½	Jan 5	138⅝	Jan 20	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, '96	108	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	146	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125½	Jan 25	125½	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	118½	Jan 27	118½	Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	No 18, 97	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	96½	Jan 28	89⅛	Jan 4	94½	Jan 28	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108½	Dec 16, 97	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	85½	Jan 3	85½	Jan 3	85½	Jan 3	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97½	Jan 13	97	Jan 6	97½	Jan 13	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 20	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	105¾	Jan 29	104	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 29	105	106
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	105	Jan 17	105	Jan 17	105	Jan 17	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	115	Jan 21	112½	Jan 4	114¾	Jan 24	114	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120¼	Oct 23, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	146½	Jan 22	146	Jan 12	146½	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	137½	Dec 20, 97	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	140	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	106	Dec 27, 97	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112½	Jan 10	112	Jan 6	112½	Jan 22	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	91⅝	Jan 7	90⅝	Jan 24	90⅞	Jan 29	90½	90¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	71⅜	Jan 8	70	Jan 24	71¼	Jan 29	70½	71
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Jan 26

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 3	97½	Jan 28		97¼
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	118¾	Jan 17	118½	Jan 3	118¾	Jan 17		118¾ 119
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104½	Jan 7	105	Jan 28		104½ 105¼
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	113½	Jan 3	116¾	Jan 27		115¾ 116¼
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 11	122¼	Jan 28		.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	123	Jan 28		.. ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	121¾	Jan 7	123	Jan 28		.. ..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	..	....	..	....	68	Au 14, 97		.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90		.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾	Sep 16,96		.. ..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	69	Mar 10,97		.. ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96		.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42¾	No 12 96		.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	18	Jly 9, 97		.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Jan 30,97		.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	114¾	Jan 4	123	Jan 28		.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¼	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 26		.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 10,97		.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10		.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 6, 97		.. ..
Do., 5s, 1937, registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20		.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	105½	Jne 4, 97		.. ..
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7		.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	142	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Jan 6	106¼	Jan 7	106¾	Jan 28	106	107½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	120	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	122½	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	90	Jan 27	85⅞	Jan 4	89¼	Jan 29	89½	89¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	63	Jan 3	66¼	Jan 29	66½	67
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	83¾	Jan 29	81½	Jan 3	82¾	Jan 29	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	73	Jan 24	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	82¾	Jan 27	80	Jan 8	82¾	Jan 27	74½	75
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	97	Jan 26	94	Jan 5	97	Jan 29	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98	Jan 29	94	Jan 3	98	Jan 29	97	97½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107½	Jan 6	109	Jan 29	108½	109½
Do., trust, g. 5s, 1917	71	Jan 29	65½	Jan 19	71	Jan 29	70	75
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	71	Jan 27	65	Jan 19	71	Jan 29	71	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	105¾	Jan 24	104½	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	109	Dec 30,97	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	109¾	Jan 20	109¾	Jan 20	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	107	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 3	107	Jan 12	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s,1931	90¾	Jan 29	88	Jan 3	90¾	Jan 29	90¼	90½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89	Jan 13	87	Jan 11	89	Jan 22	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122	Jan 5	121	Jan 5	121¾	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	79⅝	Jan 28	77	Jan 5	79¾	Jan 29	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131	Jan 28	131	Jan 28	131	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103½	Jan 7	103	Jan 6	103½	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	116⅝	Jan 25	116	Jan 11	116⅞	Jan 27	116½	..
Do., registered	116⅞	Jan 26	116½	Jan 19	116⅝	Jan 26	116½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111¼	Jan 28	110½	Jan 11	111¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	104¼	Jan 27	103¾	Jan 19	109½	Sep 24, 97	..	111¼
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	..	....	..	....	104¼	Jan 27	..	104¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 19,97	..	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	104⅜	Jan 27	103½	Jan 3	104¾	Jan 27	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110	Jan 2	109	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 29	109¼	109¾
Do., registered	109½	Jan 11	108¼	Jan 5	109¼	Jan 29	109	109½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼	Jan 27	109¼	Jan 27	108¾	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 28	..	..
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	122¼	Sept 24, 97	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	106⅞	Jan 3	107	Jan 26	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104¼	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	123	Oct., 96	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107½	Jan 25	107¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	100	Jan 21	97⅛	Jan 7	99⅜	Jan 27	100	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108	Jan 10	103	Jan 6	107	Jan 27	106½	108
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	88	Jan 10	84¾	Jan 6	88	Jan 10	89	93
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	94	Jan 14	87	Jan 6	93¾	Jan 29	93	94
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	111½	Jan 28	111½	Jan 28	111	111½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Jan 28	93¼	Jan 3	99⅞	Jan 29	99¼	100
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	120½	Jan 29	120¼	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	117¾	Jan 11	116	Jan 3	117½	Jan 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	116⅜	Jan 17	117	Jan 28	..	117½
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	Nov 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97	Jan 13	95	Jan 3	96⅞	Jan 29	96½	97¼
Do., registered	95½	Jan 3	93¼	Jan 3	95¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63⅜	Jan 29	60⅜	Jan 4	63¼	Jan 29	62¾	63½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107	Jan 19	104	Jan 5	106	Jan 28	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 26, 97	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	125½	Jan 17	125¼	Jan 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	129¾	Dec 7, 97	124½	126
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117¾	Jan 4	119½	Jan 29	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	85	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	81	Jan 17	83½	Jan 7	85	Jan 27	..	..
	..	Jan 28	79	Jan 4	80¾	Jan 29	80½	81
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	82	Feb., 87	..	93
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102¼	Jan 26	103½	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83	Jan 18	80	Jan 13	85	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	83	Jan 20	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 25	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	79	Jan 18	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	79¾	Jan 21	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	111	Jan 29	103¼	Jan 5	108	Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	60⅛	Jan 22	52½	Jan 17	111	Jan 29	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	58½	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100	Jan 29	96½	Jan 3	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	67	Jan 21	58	Jan 5	99¾	Jan 29	99½	99¾
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	46	Jan 21	39	Jan 4	68½	Jan 29	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	45	Jan 25	..	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	96	Jan 28	93¾	Jan 4	115	Jan 28	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	124	Jan 3	96	Jan 28	..	..
	..	....	..	....	127½	Jan 29	..	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	..	....	127	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	113	Jan 20	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s,1940	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 29	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	112½	Jan 18	111¾	Jan 4	112¼	Dec 21,97	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 18	111¾	112½
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	113	Jan 21	111¾	112½
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	111½	July 2, 97	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 27	140	Jan 10	109¼	Apr 23,97	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	140	Jan 4	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	113¼	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	102	Jan 24	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	100	No 25, 96	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27 96	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Peo. Dec. & Evy. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	90½	Jan 24	90½	Jan 24	108	My 12, 97	..	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114¼	Oct 22,97	..	..
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs	..	....	..	....	99½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	....	..	....	95¾	No 29, 97	93	96
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	144	Dec 30,97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	85	No 24, 97	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	177	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	108¼	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 3	95¼	April, 96	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	81¾	Jan 26	77	Jan 7	08	Jly 14, 97	..	100
	..	....	..	....	81¾	Jan 29	81¾	82½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
R Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	84½	Jan 7	83½	Jan 24	84¾	Jan 29	..	..
Rio Grande Junc 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	84½	Jan 28	81¾	Jan 3	84¾	Jan 29	84¼	84½
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	90	Oct 21, 97	..	..
	..	....	..	....	63¼	Jan 15,97	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	72	Jan 21	70	Jan 5	71½	Jan 21	..	..
St. L., A. & T. H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 22,98	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	..	....	115	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s,Class A,1906	..	....	..	....	114¼	Dec 24,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	118¾	Jan 11	115	Jan 6	115¼	Jan 28	115	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 14	115	..
1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	115¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	117¼	Jan 7	116¾	Jan 28	117¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	104	Jan 10	103¼	Jan 3	104	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	96	Jan 6	93	Jan 7	93	Jan 7	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s,1947	95	Jan 7	75	Jan 7	75	Jan 28	..	..
St. Louis Southwest 4s, cts., 1989	73¾	Jan 27	72	Jan 4	73¾	Jan 20	73¼	75
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	28¼	Jan 28	27⅜	Jan 14	28¼	Jan 28	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	73¾	73¾
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug., 94	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	108	Jan 20	107¾	Jan 4	108	Jan 21	108	110
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Jan 20	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	128½	Jan 18	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., registered	107¾	Jan 25	106	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	..	....	..	....	106½	Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	97	Jan 20	94½	Jan 10	97	Jan 20	96½	97½
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	..	....	..	....	89¼	Apr 23,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	128¼	Jan 28	127	Jan 21	128¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,97	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Jan 14	108	Jan 29	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,98	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	89½	Apr 23,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	97	Jan 25	95	Jan 4	97	Jan 28	96⅞	97
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104	Jan 28	100	Jan 17	104	Jan 28	102	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	94¼	Jan 28	92	Jan 4	94¼	Jan 28	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	116⅝	Jan 22	100½	Jan 14	100⅞	Jan 27	..	111
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79¾	Jan 29	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	129	Dec 18,97	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59⅜	Jan 5	61⅞	Jan 29	61½	62½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½	Jan 28	98½	Jan 3	98¼	Jan 28	..	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	103¾	Jan 21	100¼	Jan 4	103¾	Jan 21	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	108	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jan 28	92½	Jan 6	96	Jan 29	95	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼	Jan 15	85½	Jan 5	87¼	Jan 15	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107¼	Jan 29	105½	Jan 5	107¼	Jan 29	105	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	92⅞	Jan 7	92	Jan 24	92½	Jan 29	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	96	Jan 19	96	Jan 19	96	Jan 19	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅞	Jan 24	106½	Jan 10	106⅞	Jan 24	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	115	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	110¾	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 18	110⅜	Jan 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Dec 27,97	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117	Jan 20	117	Jan 20	117	Jan 29	..	..
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	123	Jan 24	122	Jan 4	123	Jan 24	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	Nov 4, 97	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105	Jan 25	103½	Jan 17	104¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	104½	Jan 24	104½	Jan 24	104¼	Jan 24	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
	..	....	..	....	115¾	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¾	Jan 12	110⅝	Jan 12	110⅝	Jan 12	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	109¼	Jan 12	109	Jan 11	109	Jan 25	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110	Jan 28	109	Jan 18	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	101	Jan 28	97⅜	Jan 3	101	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	33⅜	Jan 20	28	Jan 4	33½	Jan 29	100¾	100¾
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	122½	Jan 19	122	Jan 5	123½	Jan 24	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	104	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	104	Sep 16,97	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80¼	Jan 21	79	Jan 4	80¼	Jan 26	..

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Comstock	.02	.03	.02	.03	1,600
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	150
Kingston & Pem.	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Phenix	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Total sales					4,150

ON THE CURB EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Argentum Juniata	.21	.21	.21	.21	30
Brunswick	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Chollar	.30	.30	.30	.30	600
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25	1.05	1.05	675
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,900
Cripple Creek Con.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,600
C. & Cripple Creek	.04	.04	.04	.04	800
Deadwood	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Gould & Curry	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Iron Silver	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Isabella	.32	.32	.32	.32	300
Mexican	.20	.27	.20	.27	500
Mount Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Kings & Pembroke	.21	.21	.21	.21	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.07	.07	3,500
Potosi	.38	.38	.38	.38	500
Portland	.81	.81	.81	.81	500
Sierra Nevada	.78	.90	.70	.70	900
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Union	.46	.46	.40	.40	400
Yellow Jacket	.34	.34	.34	.34	300
Total sales					16,005

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.03¼	.02½	.02½	38,000
Argentum	.19½	.20	.19½	.20	5,500
Can. Bull	.003¾	.005	.003	.004½	959,000
C.Creek con.	.09¾	.10¼	.09¾	.10	22,000
Elkton	.86	.87	.85	.86	5,300
Garfield Gr.	.06¼	.07⅛	.06¼	.07⅛	19,560
G. Fleece	.51½	.52	.50	.50	13,900
G. Magnet	.01½	.01¾	.009½	.01	126,600
Isabella	.31⅜	.32½	.31½	.32½	14,200
Jefferson	.03¼	.04⅛	.03¼	.04½	89,000
Justine	.01	.01¼	.007	.01¼	63,000
Lillie	.65	.67½	.65	.67½	6,200
M. Gibson	.20¼	.20½	.19¼	.19½	2,500
Mt. Rosa	.12⅜	.13¼	.12⅜	.13½	10,000
Pharmacist	.06¼	.07¼	.06¼	.07	14,200
Pilgrim	.005¼	.005¾	.004½	.004½	19,000
Portland	.80½	.81	.79	.81	9,300
R. M'ntain	.17	.17	.17	.17	2,500
St. F. Car'o	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75	1,685
Sentinel	.004½	.007½	.003	.004½	849,000
Tamarack	.007½	.007½	.006	.006¾	27,000
Union	.14	.15	.14	.14½	15,000
Waldorf	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,500
Work	.04	.04½	.04	.04½	22,500
Yukon	.10	.10	.10	.10	800
Total sales					1,853,685

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	$826,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	862,827,065
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,008
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,894
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,843
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,990
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,061
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	782,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*5 days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 27, 1898	£32,563,736	....
Jan. 28, 1897	£7,106,112	....

Bank of France.

Jan. 27, 1898	77,180,142	£48,356,057
Jan. 28, 1897	76,371,401	49,173,880

Bank of Germany.

Jan. 27, 1898	30,187,000	15,551,000
Jan. 28, 1897	28,977,450	14,927,000

Austria-Hungary.

Jan. 27, 1898	36,425,000	12,898,000
Jan. 28, 1897	30,354,000	12,635,000

Spain.

Jan. 27, 1898	4,631,000	10,480,000
Jan. 28, 1897	8,528,000	10,240,000

Netherlands.

Jan. 27, 1898	2,629,000	6,829,000
Jan. 28, 1897	2,635,000	6,854,000

Belgium.

Jan. 27, 1898	2,857,000	1,429,000
Jan. 28, 1897	2,795,333	1,397,667
Total for the week	£191,272,878	£95,043,057
Total preceding week	189,649,328	94,194,057
Corresponding week last year	186,767,296	95,227,547

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £447,550 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.37, became 44.89 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,575,000f. gold, and 1,525,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—par, and 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	00
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	81	83
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	208	213
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	204	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	115½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	212
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114½	115½
Brooklyn Elevated t. r	5	5½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	106	111
Central Cross-Town	259	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	122	127
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	157	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	103	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	90	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	150	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	40	40½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101½
Eighth Avenue	325	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	107
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	75
4d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51¼	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	103	105
New Orleans Traction com	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	12	18
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com	13	14
North Shore Traction pf	77	79
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	103
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	..
Rochester Ry	18	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	160	170
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	9	11
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	178	181
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	17	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	110	112
West Chicago Street	100⅞	101⅛
West End, (Boston)	84½	85
West End, (Boston,) pf	104	..
Worcester Traction common	17½	19
Worcester Traction pf	96	97

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	68
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	185	..
Atlantic	132½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1280	..
Colonial	182	..
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	300	..
Franklin	230	237
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	465	..
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	250
Lawyers' Surety	107	114
Lawyers' Title Ins	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	230
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	295	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan	315	..
Nassau	157	..
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
State	200	225
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	290
United States	1,175	..
Washington	230	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	115
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	235	241
Empire City	100	105
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	147	150
Home	200	220
Kings County	175	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	160
New York	112	118
Niagara	170	175
North River	125	130
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Rutgers	129	133
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	118	123
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	250	..
American Exchange	170	173
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	100	..
Central	165	175
Chatham	200	205
Chemical	4000	..
Citizens'	125	135
City	700	..
Clinton	65	85
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	160
Commerce	207	212
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	235	255
East River	138	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	3000	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	3250
First National of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	145	165
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	160
Garfield	750	..
German-American	115	118
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	275	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	370	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	520	530
Irving	145	152½
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	230	250
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'	110	135
Mercantile	174	178
Merchants' Exchange	120	125
Merchants'	146	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	130
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	245
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	263	267
People's	270	..
Phenix	90	97
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	117½	..
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	174	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	105	110
Shoe & Leather	97	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	105	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
United States	210	..
Western	150	180
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis.	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.,T. S.,Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.,) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain com.	..	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	13¼	13½
American Graphophone 1st pf.	13¼	13½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	69
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common	70	80
Bliss, E. W., pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	64½	..
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	60	64
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	360	380
Claflin (H. B.) first pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	27½	32½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	30	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	54	64
Diamond Match Co.	141½	142
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	84	85
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	92½	92¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	108	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	80
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	95

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lorillard pf.	115	116½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	21	23
Malt Trust pf.	74	74¾
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	13
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	141	142
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	13
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	54½	56½
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	35
National Casket Co.	80	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	48	53
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	53
N. Y. Biscuit	63½	64½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	99	..
New York Air Brake	25	28
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	152
Nicaragua Construction	6½	8½
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	40	45
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	69
Procter & Gamble	212	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	158	164
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	88	92
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	392½	394
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	29½	30½
Union Switch & Signal pref.	55	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	29	30
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car	157½	158½
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	..
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	83	88

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	54	54¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108½	109
Bay State Gas Inc.	80	..
Boston United 1st	91	92
Boston United 2d	70	72
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	94¾	94¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	30½	31½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103½	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	111	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117	120
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	89	91
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit Income 5s	94	97
Equitable	227½	235
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	92
Grand Rapids stock	75	78
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind., Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	88	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	92
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	32¾	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.	72	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103½	104¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	88	90
St. Paul gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	147	149
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	84½	88
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56⅝@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝@46⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1898	$10,797,269
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	8,985,849
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,262,603
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,971,321

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1898	$10,797,269
Week ended Jan. 26, 1897	7,781,614
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,356,627
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,606,467

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$303,116
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	49,620
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,065,247
From Jan. 1, 1897	231,140

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$30,804
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	54,813
From Jan. 1, 1898	285,442
From Jan. 1, 1897	231,596

Total Imports Specie.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$333,920
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	104,433
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,350,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	463,736

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$1,195,020
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	71,940
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,548,405
From Jan. 1, 1897	197,240

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$846,282
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	590,625
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,919,010
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,208,499

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$2,041,302
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	962,565
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,449,415
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,405,739

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$891,904
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	22,320
From Jan. 1, 1898	483,158

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$33,900

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$815,478
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	535,812
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,633,568
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,976,903

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,334,250. The banks now hold $35,609,450 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,396,600, an increase in specie of $2,445,200, an increase in legal tenders of $3,891,900, an increase in deposits of $8,011,400, and a decrease in circulation of $124,900.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 29,'98.	Jan. 22,'98.	Jan. 30,'97.
Loans	$625,865,700	$623,470,100	$488,765,700
Specie	113,092,800	110,647,600	79,684,600
Legal tenders	168,137,700	99,245,800	120,296,600
Net deposits	722,484,200	714,472,800	565,331,800
Circulation	14,468,700	14,593,600	18,111,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 29,'98.	Jan. 22,'98.	Jan. 30,'97.
Specie	$166,137,700	$110,647,600	$79,684,600
Legal tenders	113,092,800	99,245,800	120,296,600
Total res've	$216,230,500	$209,893,400	$199,981,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	180,621,050	178,618,200	140,832,950
Excess of reserve above legal req'rments	$35,609,450	$31,275,200	$59,148,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,188,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$35,609,450	1893	$23,148,300
1897	59,148,250	1892	36,020,900
1896	39,623,400	1891	23,943,125
1895	45,880,450	1890	14,268,450
1894	100,043,000	1889	20,014,800

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	--	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., '98	3½	*183 Jan. 4		*183 Jan. 4		*183 Jan. 4, '98	
..	..	American Bank Note Co	..	..	..	..		..		43 Sept. 2, '97	
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '97	4	..		..		125 Sept. 16, '97	
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	March 1, '97	1	23 Jan. 19		23 Jan. 19		23 Jan. 19, '98	
104	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct., '97	2	..		..		*106 Oct. 13, '97	
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	..	..	..		..		*7½ Dec. 28, '97	
70	--	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Aug. 2, '97	2	*72 Jan. 10		*72 Jan. 10		*72 Jan. 10, '98	
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, '97	
172	--	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, '97	1¾	..		..		170½ Oct. 2, '97	
..	--	Chicago Gt. West. deb	12,050,500	..	..	..		..		*75 Dec. 27, '97	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, '97	4	..		..		102½ May 22, '97	
82	85	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98	1¼	*85 Jan. 14		80 Jan. 7		*85 Jan. 14, '98	
45	48	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	3,000,000	Oct. '96	1	49⅞ Jan. 12		48 Jan. 6		48 Jan. 21, '98	
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,650	Sept. 1, '97	1¾	..		..		*167 Dec. 23, '97	
2	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	2½ Jan. 7		2½ Jan. 7		2½ Jan. 7, '98	
70	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, '97	4	..		..		*80 Dec. 14, '97	
175	185	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1¾	..		..		*162½ May 28, '97	
38	--	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '97	2	..		..		37½ May 20, '97	
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	..	..	..		..		*70 Dec. 31, '97	
..	..	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	..	..	*50 Jan. 10		*50 Jan. 10		*50 Jan. 10, '98	
3	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..		..		4½ Sept. 16, '97	
6½	8	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	..	..	6 Jan. 11		6 Jan. 11		6 Jan. 11, '98	
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, '97	3	..		..		280 July 30, '97	
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Aug. 16, '97	1	..		..		75 Oct. 14, '97	
23	28	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., '93	7½	25 Jan. 7		23 Jan. 7		24 Jan. 7, '98	
..	--	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1, '93	3½	..		..		75 March 22, '97	
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98	1½	..		..		*108¼ Dec. 14, '97	
44	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,000	Nov. 1, '97	1¾	..		..		*94½ Dec. 30, '97	
..	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, '97	1½	..		..		*94 Dec. 11, '97	
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, '98	4	*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5, '98	
93	98	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '98	2	..		..		*91 Dec. 22, '97	
6	8	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	..	..	*6 Jan. 12		*6¾ Jan. 12		*6¾ Jan. 12, '98	
..	..	Keely Motor	..	..	..	..		..		4½ March '97	
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95	90c.	..		..		*16 Dec. 15, '97	
34	38	Keokuk & Western	4,009,000	Oct. 1, '97	1	..		..		36½ Oct. 8, '97	
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	..	..		..		1 Aug. 30, '97	
45	55	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98	2	..		..		52 Dec. 11, '97	
6	6½	Mexican Central	47,909,100	..	6¼	..		Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8, '98	
1⅛	1¼	Mexican National certs	33,350,000	..	..	..		..		1¼ Dec. 22, '97	
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93	2	..		..		14 Sept. 9, '97	
7	--	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	7 Jan. 5		7 Jan. 5		7 Jan. 5, '97	
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	..	..	..		..		10 Dec. 2, '97	
170	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98	3½	*175 Jan. 14		*167½ Jan. 4		*170 Jan. 20, '98	
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97	1	..		..		75 Dec. 14, '97	
7½	9	National Starch	4,450,700	..	..	..		..		6 Dec. 28, '97	
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	..	..	..		..		86 Sept. 13, '97	
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf	1,671,000	July 22, '97	3	..		..		117¼ Sept. 10, '97	
..	--	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, '98	4	..		..		*350 Nov. 16, '97	
..	--	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '98	2½	..		..		*124 Jan. 28, '97	
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..		..		*8 Dec. 28, '97	
3	4	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97	75c	3¼ Jan. 4		3¼ Jan. 4		3¼ Jan. 4, '98	
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, '98	2	..		..		*95 Sept. 22, '97	
340	365	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '97	4	..		..		*330 Dec. 20, '97	
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	2	..		..		*115 Sept. 29, '97	
7	9	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	..	..	..		..		5½ Dec. 22, '97	
3	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..		..		10 Sept. 24, '97	
22	26	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	..	..	*21½ Jan. 11		*21½ Jan. 11		*21½ Jan. 11, '98	
56¾	57¾	Silver bullion certificates	..	..	..	57¾ Jan. 13		57¾ Jan. 13		57¾ Jan. 13, '98	
196	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, '98	3½	..		..		195 July 19, '97	
..	--	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 3, '98	3	*144½ Jan. 3		*144½ Jan. 22		*144½ Jan. 22, '98	
..	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Oct., '97	2½	..		..		*95 Dec. 13, '97	
..	--	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..		..		10 July 13, '97	
..	--	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, '98	3	..		..		*40½ Feb. 5, '97	
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Tr	..	..	..	6¼ Jan. 8		5¾ Jan. 8		6¼ Jan. 8, '98	
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, '93	1	..		..		25 Oct. 4, '97	
..	--	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, '96	1½	*39 Jan. 18		*39 Jan. 18		*39 Jan. 18, '98	
..	--	Twin City Rapid Trans. pf	1,137,200	Oct., '97	1¾	..		..		*95 Dec. 23, '97	
--	--	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1	..		..		*64 July 13, '97	
..	--	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 11, '97	2½	..		..		*215½ March 15, '97	
..	--	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, '97	3½	..		..		165 Oct. 20, '97	
..	--	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, '97	3½	..		..		168 Aug. 24, '97	
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, '98	3	88 Jan. 17		86 Jan. 17		88 Jan. 17, '98	
7¼	9	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97	2	8 Jan. 13		7½ Jan. 5		8 Jan. 13, '98	

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Exch	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	165	Mercantile	168
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch	115
City	700	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Columbia	150	National Union	227
Commerce	207	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York County	700
East River	130	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of St. Is.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	265
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	90
German-American	116	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	370	Seventh National	103
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	97
Imp. & Traders'	520	State of New York	110
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	105
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	U. S. National	210
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	150

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep's.
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Exg. Ass.	$14,040,000	$2,570,000	$1,310,000	$14,270,000	27.1
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,141,000	2,630,000	3,280,000	18,044,000	32.7
2,000,000	1,099,900	Merchants' National	12,064,000	2,582,800	1,552,200	14,488,800	28.5
2,300,000	2,087,800	Mechanics' National	9,467,000	1,392,000	1,831,000	9,375,000	34.3
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	20,158,500	3,315,000	3,965,300	24,931,500	30.0
1,000,000	246,600	Phenix National	4,057,000	348,000	321,000	4,131,000	28.9
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City	72,066,800	17,310,000	13,446,900	97,765,900	31.4
750,000	120,800	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,906,400	406,500	335,900	2,900,100	26.0
300,000	7,454,700	Chemical National	24,900,300	5,124,300	4,841,800	27,155,100	36.6
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,105,800	929,300	551,100	5,862,700	25.3
1,000,000	1,053,500	Gallatin National	7,015,500	708,800	1,299,600	8,152,700	32.6
300,000	169,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,042,100	208,500	329,700	1,341,700	39.7
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,080,000	310,000	270,000	2,305,000	25.1
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	906,300	113,700	214,500	902,300	36.3
600,000	489,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,120,200	223,800	358,600	3,068,100	35.2
300,000	90,700	Seventh National	1,900,100	321,700	312,900	2,280,000	27.7
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,195,100	220,900	608,200	2,695,100	31.9
5,000,000	2,489,800	American Ex. Nat.	25,468,000	3,106,000	2,722,000	20,339,000	28.6
5,000,000	3,559,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	24,870,200	2,247,000	3,181,800	20,092,900	27.0
1,000,000	1,684,200	Nat. Broadway	6,439,800	1,061,100	629,400	6,204,900	27.2
1,000,000	1,080,000	Mercantile National	9,497,500	1,054,100	1,267,300	10,572,900	27.9
422,700	463,400	Pacific	2,314,400	365,600	601,400	2,887,400	35.5
1,500,000	858,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,870,500	3,518,600	1,982,000	18,501,400	29.7
450,000	983,000	Chatham National	6,289,000	736,000	1,055,700	6,482,100	27.6
200,000	250,800	People's	1,668,700	195,000	605,200	2,469,200	32.5
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	10,507,800	1,666,500	1,745,200	12,586,200	27.2
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National	25,936,200	5,507,700	4,348,100	33,480,800	29.4
500,000	359,000	Irving National	5,025,000	818,900	601,600	5,154,000	22.1
600,000	497,000	National Citizens'	2,688,700	394,700	298,500	2,940,500	23.6
500,000	284,800	Nassau	2,468,400	171,400	625,900	3,133,100	25.4
200,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fult. Nat.	5,540,200	697,400	969,800	5,849,600	27.4
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,877,200	545,100	616,100	4,340,900	28.7
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	14,406,800	1,539,300	1,327,000	10,914,500	20.5
1,000,000	204,100	Continental National	5,142,500	974,000	917,000	6,382,300	29.7
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,790,000	175,500	412,600	1,831,300	32.1
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,784,000	4,574,000	3,214,000	26,647,000	29.2
2,000,000	3,385,700	National Park	25,838,900	9,487,500	6,075,000	47,131,000	33.0
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.	1,294,900	176,400	260,700	1,338,500	32.6
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National	24,946,800	4,575,800	2,592,800	27,047,100	25.7
1,000,000	819,100	Central National	9,129,000	2,086,000	2,557,000	13,082,000	35.5
300,000	689,800	Second National	5,545,000	961,000	868,000	6,347,000	25.6
750,000	282,400	Ninth National	3,429,100	560,500	736,000	4,106,000	31.5
500,000	7,012,900	First National	28,365,800	4,193,900	4,009,200	29,078,300	28.3
300,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,877,500	190,800	236,300	1,871,200	21.1
250,000	618,800	Bowery	2,963,000	431,000	946,000	3,812,000	36.1
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,801,400	751,100	983,000	3,985,700	29.6
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,852,000	278,400	494,100	3,712,900	21.2
1,000,000	1,087,300	Chase National	21,197,100	6,145,700	4,637,000	32,797,600	32.8
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	8,202,100	1,711,200	813,200	9,694,800	26.0
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,432,200	183,400	728,900	3,288,400	27.1
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,423,500	667,000	499,100	4,304,700	24.2
200,000	846,100	Lincoln National	3,658,700	994,000	880,400	6,578,500	28.3
300,000	810,000	Garfield National	5,158,600	1,043,800	824,100	6,525,500	28.6
300,000	312,100	Fifth National	1,849,700	380,900	314,600	2,154,900	27.6
800,000	816,800	Bk of the Metropolis	4,827,100	1,043,000	1,184,800	8,530,700	34.1
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,330,000	240,000	402,000	2,491,000	25.7
500,000	324,800	Seaboard National	5,261,000	1,526,000	1,260,000	11,024,000	25.8
200,000	348,600	Sixth National	1,767,000	156,000	183,000	1,481,000	23.2
2,100,000	1,267,800	Western National	24,869,700	2,046,600	5,840,100	26,317,700	28.9
300,000	597,500	First Nat. B'klyn	5,153,200	714,300	1,087,000	5,948,400	31.3
1,500,000	786,600	National Union	12,623,300	2,652,900	883,900	13,536,100	25.4
500,000	200,800	Liberty National	3,008,000	344,400	528,400	3,524,700	24.9
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,004,200	395,800	461,900	3,720,000	27.3
250,000	277,500	Bk of New America	2,994,600	461,300	532,000	3,883,500	27.6
$48,650,000	$60,054,400	Total Nat'l Banks					
11,622,700	12,536,600	Total State Banks					

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 29th day of January, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$151,227,099.41		
Gold bullion	49,277,418.16		
		$200,504,517.57	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,082,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,583,110.00		
		36,499,039.00	*$164,005,478.57
Standard silver dollars	$392,212,379.00		
Silver bullion	890,959.87		
		$393,003,338.87	
Outstanding silver certificates	$388,797,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	14,925,639.00		
		373,871,865.00	19,221,473.87
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,837,477.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,719,803.25		
		$105,557,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,557,280.00	.25
United States notes			$75,438,446.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$49,415,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	510,000.00		
		48,905,000.00	26,533,446.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,424,989.00		
National bank notes	6,015,109.48		
Fractional silver coin	11,628,910.15		
Fractional currency	833.66		
Minor coin	1,148,523.66		
Deposits in National banks	45,327,308.31		
Bonds and interest paid	13,270,988.31		
		$80,816,662.57	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,343,691.78		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,427,887.51		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,060,305.27		
Post Office Department account	3,902,011.09		
Miscellaneous items	1,708,245.77		
		49,442,141.42	$1,374,521.15
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$241,134,519.84

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$413,509.56	$13,816,411.75	$76,641,493.68
Internal revenue	602,565.71	11,645,914.82	97,144,118.42
Miscellaneous	46,159.91	10,514,154.55	69,951,504.10
Total receipts	$1,062,175.18	$35,976,481.13	$243,737,055.13
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	260,000.00	8,794,000.00	64,290,942.13
War	155,000.00	4,832,000.00	39,943,737.91
Navy	180,000.00	3,194,000.00	20,359,645.33
Indians	140,000.00	1,006,000.00	5,951,736.87
Pensions	2,000.00	12,340,000.00	88,923,319.15
Interest	100,000.00	5,100,000.00	24,200,830.34
Total expenditures	$837,000.00	$35,266,000.00	$243,470,211.73
Excess of receipts over expenditures	225,175.18	710,481.13	266,843.40

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	9,000.00	3,475,860.00	17,567,580.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	113,067.50	2,520,617.00	8,802,828.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Total.
To date	$512,248,147.00	$91,303,642.00	$603,546,789.00
This fiscal year	17,738,119.00	1,407,841.00	19,143,960.00
This month	1,060,187.00	111,788.00	1,171,975.00
This day	46,949.00	7,910.00	54,859.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There has been a sharp recovery in money and discount rates, though it is doubtful if this will be fully maintained; for the gold demand is easier, as German and Russian exchanges have moved in favor of London. Any falling away, however, is likely to be only temporary.

The Stock Exchange was active last week, the revival of speculation being led by the rise in American railway shares. Dealings broadened in most departments, and the movement generally was upward.

Consols were steady. The references of Lord George Hamilton (Secretary of State for India) to the Indian finances strengthened rupee paper, which went 15-16 higher. International had an excellent tone on the better outlook in China. On the improvement in the relations between Spain and the United States Spanish securities rose to the firmness of the foreign market and dropped 2 points.

The main feature on the Stock Exchange was the excitement due to the rapid rise in Americans, the Street dealings in which, after hours, were again a point of interest. Apart from individual reasons for the movements President McKinley's speech at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers was the leading factor in the strength of the market. The increases include Lake Shore and Michigan Southern shares, which rose 9 points; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 3¼ points; Northern Pacific preferred, 3¼ points; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2¾ points; Union Pacific, 2¼ points; Illinois Central 2; Erie firsts, 1⅞; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande common, 1¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas common, 1¾, and Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics participated [illegible] shares also.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Buffalo & Susquehanna (annual)	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Bur., C. R. & N. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf., (quarterly)	1¾	Feb. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Cornwall & Lebanon	2	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 18
Mahoning Coal	7	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 18
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
R. G. & Western pf. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	.....
R. G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Rock Island (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. P., Min. & Manitoba (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 3

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Brooklyn City & Newtown (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Columbus Street	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
D. Dock, E. B'way & Bat. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Fair. Park & Hadd. Pass.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
German-American	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Hudson River	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
International Mortgage, Mexico	3	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Lincoln National (quarterly)	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
People's, Brooklyn	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Bay State Trust	$2.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	5	Feb 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Jan. 31
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
American Glue (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
American Tobacco	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Atlantic Copper (annual)	$1	Feb. 5	Jan. 23	Feb. 5
Boston Lead Manufacturing	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 28	Feb. 2
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 19	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Charlestown Gas & Elec. (semi-an.)	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Colonial Assurance	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Consol. Coal, Maryland, (annual)	$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Consolidated Ice	1	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Consol. Steel & Wire (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of Chi. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 9
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	1	Feb. 7	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 7
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter)	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Rutgers Fire Ins. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Saratoga Gas, El. Light & Power pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Street R'way & Illuminating pf.	$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
Washington (D. C.) Gas L. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Westcott Express pf.	7	Feb. 1	.....	.....

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

American Glue Company—Dividend payable.
Bay State Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Lead Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City and Newtown Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Charleston Gas and Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close for special meeting. Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Colonial Assurance Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland—Dividend payable
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close.
Consolidated Steel Wire Company—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Fairmount Park and Haddington Pass Railway—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Company (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Bank—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books close.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Peoples' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Procter and Gamble Company—Books close.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway—Dividend payable.
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Street Railway Illuminating Properties—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Westcott Express Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

American Glue Company—Books open.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bay State Trust Company—Books open.
Brooklyn City and Newtown Street Railway—Books open.
Boston Lead Company—Books open.
Chicago Edison Company—Books open.
Colonial Assurance Company—Books open.
Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland—Books open
Consolidated Steel Wire Company—Books open.
Diamond Match Company—Annual meeting.
Fairmount Park and Haddington Passenger Railway—Books open.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Books open.
German-American Bank—Books open.
Great Northern Railway—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Books open.
Keokuk and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Books open.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Books open.
Maryland Coal Company—Books open.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Bondholders' annual meeting.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Books open.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
Nassau Trust Company—Books open.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Books open.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Books open.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Books open.
Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Books open.
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company—Books open.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

American Institute—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Diamond Match Company—Books open.
Keokuk and Western Railroad—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Books open.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

Atlantic Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred and common stocks.
Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—It was a dull week, though there was a fair inquiry for yarns from Japan. The makers of these are now engaged probably until May. Home users are buying from hand to mouth. Prices were easier than during the previous week, but quotations were scarcely altered.

The cloth business was hindered by inadequate limits, but the regular Indian and Chinese staples were engaged in executing old orders. Domestics and printing, dyeing, and finishing varieties moved slowly, because the makers were trying to resist the beating down of the limits. The minor markets were the week's mainstay, buying somewhat freely.

France and Germany were busy on old engagements and new business was scarce for the moment.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

We own and offer
$500,000
5% 50-Year Gold Bonds
(REFUNDING MORTGAGE)
People's Gas Light and Coke Company
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Gross earnings (year ending August 1, 1897)	$6,443,686.08
Operating expenses (year ending August 1, 1897)	3,486,416.05
Net earnings	$2,957,270.03
Interest charges	1,580,300.00
	$1,376,970.03

The bonds now offered are a first lien on the plant of the Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Company and on the property of the Suburban Gas Company and also a general mortgage on all of the property and franchises now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, which has a perpetual franchise authorizing it to operate in all parts of the city.

This company is now paying a dividend on its $25,000,000 capital stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the market price of which would indicate an equity of about $25,000,000.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

PRICE AND DETAILS ON APPLICATION.
Also list of other high grade bonds for sale.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON,
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Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
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50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
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96 Broadway, N. Y.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Private wires to Boston, Hartford, New Haven, and Chicago.
SPECIALTY MADE OF LOCAL SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN THOSE MARKETS.

Boody, McLellan & Co.,

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS A LINE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED BONDS, NETTING FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT.
Circular sent on application.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FEARON & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,900,000.

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